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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2480.

SENATE PASSES THROUGH CURRENT APPROPRIATIONS

The Emergency Items Are Included as the House Holds That Bill.

There was nothing of real hard work in the session of the House yesterday, though it was full of action all the time. The session was given over to two measures practically, the Kauai railroad bill taking up the most of the time from a point after the reports of the morning had been read until the time for the dinner recess, and then the engineer's license bill occupied the evening until after 10 o'clock. The latter bill met with much opposition, the native member who insists that he does not understand English compelling translations, so that no vote was reached.

The Senate passed the bill providing for current appropriations without a dissenting vote, and it providing with it also all the items contained in the emergency bill, which is lying on the table in the House. This will put upon the House all blame for any failure to get through the appropriation bills.

Two bills will be introduced today in the Senate providing for salaries for the next two years. One bill will carry all departments for the next six months, practically as asked for by the Governor. The second bill, to be introduced by Senator Dickey, will carry the salaries for the eighteen months beginning January 1st, 1904. Under this bill will be left out all those institutions such as Tax Collector, Water Works, Police, District Magistrate, Roads, etc., which are provided for in the County Bill. There will also be a wholesale slaughter of clerks in the various bureaus. The public works will suffer the most. One clerk will be cut out of the audit office and three from the Treasury Department. The Attorney General's Department will not be disturbed as it is recognized by the committee that the work of this office will be greatly increased by the changes which come with the County Bill. The salaries of Department Heads will not be changed if the recommendation of the committee is followed for it is believed that until it is ascertained just what work will be required, that men who are experienced should not be lost.

It is possible that the county bill will be sent to the Legislature today, signed by the Governor, and with a message suggesting the correction of the numerous errors discovered in the bill. There is also likely to be a suggestion for a number of amendments to conform with the Organic Act, and one suggesting that the Superintendent of Public Works be required to carry out the acts of the Board of Public Institutions.

The Senate passed not less than a dozen bills yesterday, some of them being bills which had already passed in the House, and which will now go to the Governor.

IN THE HOUSE.

The Senate announced the passage of the following measures, finally, the bills being taken up and passed the first time by title: Amending and repealing certain laws relative to liquid explosives; to provide for the purchase of the Pahoa waterworks; to amend act 45 of the session laws of 1898, entitled "An act relating to corporations and incorporated companies organized under the laws of foreign countries and carrying on business in this Territory," etc., and to add thereto two new sections providing for a license to certain corporations; to amend section 474 of the civil code, relating to the appointment of a Registrar of Public Accounts; an act to prevent public officers from approving vouchers and pay rolls for services other than provided in the appropriations on which vouchers are drawn.

The Senate as well announced its concurrence in the amendments to the Torrens land bill.

FROM PUBLIC LANDS COMMITTEE.

The Public Lands Committee submitted a long list of reports, most of which were laid on the table for consideration with the appropriation bill. The committee favored \$2,000 for repairs of the road from the Pal of Pololu to Honokaa; \$10,000 for roads about Uluapalua, Maui; \$145,000 for Kalih roads; \$7,000 for Mausoleum repairs; for a recreation ground at Ponoahua, Hilo, adopted; A. V. Gear franchise to construct and operate water works, tabled; the Hilo fire department bill favored and adopted as Hilo; \$10,000 for water mains on Queen street; \$5,000 for electric lights in Kalih; \$10,000 for water pipes in the School street extension; \$10,000 for electric lights in Kalih and Kalih-waena; \$5,000 for road from Honolulu to Wahee, Maui; \$2,000 for road to Puuloa; \$28,000 for road from Kaa to Kehena; \$30,000 for road from Kipahulu to Kaupo, Maui; \$145,000 for road from Nahiku to Kailua gulch near Huelo; \$1,000 for water main and hydrant on Kalih Receiving Station road; \$8,000 for road from Iwilei to Kalih Detention Camp; \$2,000 for water pipes and macadamizing Buckle lane, off Liliha street; \$28,000 for road from Koa to Kaola, Puna.

FOR AND AGAINST BOUNTY.

The Finance Committee made a number of reports, among them the foreign claims commission bill, which was favorably considered and the report adopted. On the wireless telegraph subsidy bill the committee was divided. Harris and Kumalae favored the subsidy at \$6,000 in stead of \$12,000, while Andrade, Damlen and Kanlio favored the bill as introduced. Harris urged action instead of tabling reports, and the report of the majority was adopted.

The Finance Committee likewise submitted salary and general expense appropriation bills for the period from July 1 to December 31 of the present year. Both bills passed first reading. These are measures based on the present expenditures for the various departments.

The McCandless corporation bill was reported favorably by Harris and Andrade, and adversely by Damlen and Kanlio. The Harris report was adopted.

On the Wright bill to encourage a new telephone system on Hawaii the committee split. Harris and Andrade believing that the powers granted under the bill were too broad, and the others favoring its passage. Laid on the table.

On the Paole bill providing for the payment of claims of persons imprisoned in 1895 there was a favorable report, which was approved.

TAX ON STOCK CERTIFICATES.

As to the stamp tax on stock certificates, the committee reported favorably on the repeal bill, showing that only \$6,225 had been received in the past two years, and that foreign investments had been materially affected by the tax. Damlen and Kanlio assented. The reports were tabled, to be considered with the bill.

KAPIOLANI ESTATE BUILDING.

The Public Lands Committee reported that it had taken much testimony, but doubted the advisability of making a report on a subject which was essentially one for the courts. The committee said that if there had been enough of the land so taken was the property of the United States, and this Legislature could not act without doing so in conjunction with the United States Congress. The report of the committee was tabled, which drew from Chairman Kuphea the remark: "That settles the question."

KAUAI RAILROAD BILL PASSES.

Under the order of the day the Kauai railroad franchise bill came up for consideration.

Kumalae again moved to indefinitely postpone the bill, changing his motion to one to strike out section 13, which provides exemption from taxes. This was found to be out of order, as such a motion had been voted down on Saturday.

Aylett made a hard fight for the measure, saying the members had voted exemption for sisal and other things for ten years. Yet here, with five years exemption, the members were opposed to action. He said the company should be encouraged as the building of the road would increase values. He called attention to the fact that the Chamber of Commerce had spoken against exemptions, yet in another part of the same communication had asked a franchise for the Standard Telephone Com-

AMOUNT HAWAII OWES TO HOLDERS OF BONDS

Treasury Department Pays Last Hundred Pound Note to English Parties--Work of MacLennan.

One of the objects of the visit to Honolulu of W. F. MacLennan, the special treasury agent, is the payment of the balance of the debt of four million dollars which the United States assumed as one of the conditions attendant upon the annexation of the islands.

Mr. MacLennan informed Secretary Carter yesterday that just prior to his departure from Washington the United States paid the last one hundred pound note held by English parties against Hawaii and that he intended to pay the balance in Honolulu.

The United States upon annexation agreed to pay \$4,000,000 of the Hawaiian debt. Up to June 30, 1902, as shown by Treasurer Kepoikai's annual report, there had been paid the sum of \$2,250,300 of the bonds of the islands. In addition to this the national government had paid the amount of the Postal Savings Bank indebtedness amounting to \$764,570.31 making a total of \$3,014,870.31. This left a balance unpaid on June 30th last of \$985,129.69.

The payment of the bonds held here was stopped by the United States government in order that the London loan might be paid. The whole of this English loan amounting to \$980,000 has now been paid, and the balance remaining will be used in taking up some of the bonds held in this city.

Secretary Carter stated yesterday that there had been a saving on the part of the United States government of about \$6,000 through English bonds being taken at 4.87 instead of 4.90 as had been anticipated, and this amount will also be turned over to the Territory. Altogether there has been a saving of about \$11,000 which will accrue to the benefit of the Territory.

Mr. MacLennan was too ill to be seen last evening and the exact amount of the bonds to be paid here could not be obtained.

It is the intention of Mr. MacLennan however, to settle up the entire indebtedness of \$4,000,000 which was taken over by the United States upon annexation.

The bonds which are still outstanding against the Territory, excepting a few recently taken up by Treasury Kepoikai are shown by his report to be as follows:—

Act of October 15, 1886—	
Stock A 6 per cent bonds.....	\$ 4,000.00
Stock E 6 per cent bonds.....	1,000.00
Act of October 24, 1890—	
Stock A 6 per cent bonds.....	4,000.00
Act of September 7, 1892—	
Stock O 6 per cent bonds.....	100.00
Act of June 13, 1896—	
Stock A 5 per cent bonds.....	876,000.00
Stock E 5 per cent bonds.....	9,000.00
Stock O 5 per cent bonds.....	1,000.00
Stock U 5 per cent bonds.....	50,000.00
Total.....	\$945,100.00

pany. He asked every one to let Kauai have what the people there want.

Fernandez took the position that the road would be owned by the wealthy men and there would be no hardship. Gandall insisted that the road would be a benefit to all and pleaded with the members to grant the request for the franchise, saying other islands had railroad lines and the people of his island would be benefited.

Kellinor endorsed this position, and Kumalae vociferated against the exemption of taxes in this particular instance. He wanted to talk long, but the previous question was demanded and ordered, a motion to take a recess being voted down. The vote came on the motion to indefinitely postpone, and resulted in a show of only seven members against it, the bill passing 20 to 7, finally.

The House then, at 12:45 o'clock, took a recess.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

The afternoon session opened with the referring of the Senate bill to reorganize the militia to the Military Committee; the Senate bill relating to building permits to the Judiciary Committee; Senate bill to protect private property against explosives, to Judiciary; Senate bill to reorganize the judiciary, to provide for enforcing decrees in equity, to Judiciary.

The Senate bill to regulate the employment of citizen labor on public works came up, and Kellinor moved to amend it first by providing that the limitation as to citizenship be Territorial instead of national, and Aylett proposed that the eight hour day must not operate on Saturdays or holidays. Harris thought discrimination against American citizens might jeopardize the bill, and after some discussion the Kellinor amendment was withdrawn and the Aylett amendment adopted, after which the bill passed.

TO COMPILE THE LAWS.

The Senate bill to provide for a commission to compile the laws of the Territory was passed second reading, with some amendments. Kumalae first moved that one member of the commission should be a native Hawaiian American. The question of class legislation came up, and there was a long discussion over the point, the amendment was adopted, and the bill passed second reading. The bill was made the special order for today.

Chillingworth asked and got unanimous consent for the second reading for the Chinese Fund bill and it was advanced.

DENTISTS' BILL PASSED.

The third reading of Senate Bill No.

19, to regulate the practice of dental surgery, brought out a fight.

Greenwell first moved to amend so that there should be two dentists and one physician on the Examining Board. He did not get a second. Kanlio made a long fight, finally succeeding in striking out the provision that examination should be in the English language.

House Bill No. 8, the anti-vaccination law, then came up for final consideration, and passed by 19 to 8.

There was a fight over a recess or adjournment, and the recess won. Aylett insisted that Beckley was wrong in putting the motion to adjourn "All those in favor of delaying business," but it went, with a laugh.

AT EVENING SESSION.

House bill 138, to protect life and property from damage from steam boilers, providing for the licensing of engineers, was taken section by section.

There was a fight on it the moment the report of the committee had been read. Kanlio moved to indefinitely postpone, and Chillingworth seconded in a strong speech, pleading for the Hawaiians, who, he said, would be forced to the wall if this bill went through.

In closing his remarks Mr. Chillingworth had read from the clerk's desk a letter from Moses Papi, a Hawaiian engineer, to Senator McCandless, in which he said the purpose of the bill was to drive Hawaiians to the wall. The letter says:

"I been hear you go make Kanawai all oller, firemen, engineer got license, this no use, I no too much smart but I work by engine, get \$65 one month. What for you like this kind. I know you good friend for Kanaka, that for I write you, I see paper Kupihea big fool like this Kanawai, next time Kupihea no get vote you Kokuu us, suppose haole like this kind make for Honolulu no use plantation, by by I lose my job, my wife five children no get eat. Kokuu oe a ma kou mau hoa in makou, aole makou makemake i keia kanawai lapuale."

"Ekalai mai oe lau, me ka mahala, "MOSES PAPI."

Aylett read a similar letter, but he said that the committee's amendment making it possible for licensees to issue upon one, two and three years' service made the bill acceptable to him.

HARRIS STATES POSITION.

Harris, as introducer of the bill, said if he thought one Hawaiian would lose his position through its provisions he would tear it up. He thought the measure would not interfere with them, but would rather protect them, at the

BONILLA WINS, ARIAS IN JAIL, SIERRA IN FLIGHT

The Typhoid Epidemic Is Increasing Fast at Palo Alto and Stanford University.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

HONDURAS, April 20.—Bonilla is President, Arias is imprisoned and Sierra is a fugitive.

About four months ago the people of Honduras voted to elect a President to succeed General Sierra. There were only about 55,000 people eligible to vote under the constitution, but notwithstanding this fact about 80,000 votes were cast and of these Manuel Bonilla, one of three candidates, received a plurality. President Sierra's term of office expired on Feb. 1, and since that time Manuel Bonilla has been endeavoring to obtain possession of the Presidential chair. Under the circumstances the government took the ground that a new election was called for. The Honduras Congress took this view and sent Sierra into the field to subdue Bonilla.

To those unacquainted with Honduras the mention in the dispatches that a man named Bonilla was seeking the presidency led to the belief that ex-President Policarp Bonilla, the man whom some style "the Abraham Lincoln of Central America," had fallen away from his beliefs and taken up the Spanish-American idea of ruling by revolution. But ex-President Bonilla is leading a retired life in the capital and the man who has wrested the reins of government from Sierra is almost unknown outside of Honduras. He is known to be a comparatively young man and was brought forward by the Liberal party in 1891 as a candidate for President. He was defeated and finally driven out of the country as a conspirator. He took up his residence in Nicaragua and later with Nicaraguan rebels was defeated in an attempt to wrest the Presidency from Vasquez. Guatemala is said to have favored his cause.

Bonilla's army has been successful since the opening of the revolution three months ago.

Gen. C. Arias, who is reported as being imprisoned, is a popular man in Honduras. He was President of the country in 1872, and has been in command of troops endeavoring to defeat Bonilla.

Gen. Sierra has been President for about five years.

FAMINE IN KWANGSI KILLS THOUSANDS

HONGKONG, April 20.—Famine prevails in the province of Kwangsi. Thousands have perished and thousands more are likely to. The winter stores of crops have been exhausted and it will be midsummer before new supplies can be had. The government can give no assistance.

PHILIPPINE JUDGE DIES OF THE CHOLERA

MANILA, April 20.—The Hon. J. L. Carlock, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the Philippines, died here today of cholera.

Judge Carlock was born at Atlanta, Ill., in 1868, and held the distinction of being the youngest of the men who preside over the Supreme Court of the islands. He was a graduate of Eureka College, Ill., and of the Ann Arbor Law School. He was eight years a practitioner of excellent repute at Peoria, Ill.

April Snows Congest Mid-Europe's Traffic.

BERLIN, April 20.—Continuous and heavy snows throughout middle Europe have brought traffic to a standstill. Communication by rail, vessel and telegraph is interrupted and many shipping disasters are reported from the Baltic Sea.

Typhoid Fever Has Firm Hold on Stanford.

PALO ALTO, April 20.—Twenty additional typhoid cases are reported here today, the majority of them among Stanford students. There is a total of one hundred cases to date.

The President En Route.

CINNABAR, April 20.—President Roosevelt has resumed his Western trip.



GENERAL SIERRA.

(Continued on page 5.)

NO EXTENSION OF SESSION IS PROBABLE

Speaker Beckley Does Some Pretty Plain Talking to Members of the House.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The House did a very creditable amount of business yesterday, although there was small advance made upon any special bill. A large number of committee reports were cleared out of the way, after Speaker Beckley had read the members a little lecture over a tendency to wrangle about non-essentials at the opening of the morning session. The business of the House ran as smoothly after that, as the business of a school room does following disciplinary generalization on the part of the master. The House, in fact, is in something of an anxious state, and this condition must continue so long as the Governor holds the county bill. Incidentally to this, the Speaker said he had been reliably informed that the Governor would not grant an extension of the session at the end of the statutory sixty days. And that statement furnished food for thought.

The Senate session yesterday was one of the liveliest since the Legislature began its meetings, but withal there was a lot of business transacted. The Long bill was the cause of a good deal of trouble in the morning, which resulted in Senator Brown resigning as chairman of the Judiciary Committee. The bill has some strong enemies in the Senate.

In the afternoon the Governor sent a nomination to the Senate, that of Alexander Lindsay as chairman of the Oahu registration board, and it was confirmed without dissent.

The obnoxious hack bill went through as it came from the House and the committee recommendations as to the language qualification which passed on second reading were knocked out, and with but slight change the House bill passed. As the measure was passed it is said to be unconstitutional and a prominent attorney is quoted as saying that there will not be the least difficulty in wiping it from the statute books, if the Japanese and Chinese who are discriminated against bring action.

Both the salary and the loan bill went over, the former being referred to a special committee which will investigate the question of salaries. The loan bill may be sealed down to the limit imposed by the Organic Act, and there was a caucus for that purpose last evening.

The jury bill passed third reading as it came from the House, with but one little amendment. The Pahoa water bill also went through after a short but sharp fight on the part of McCandless. An amendment is made providing that the water-works shall be paid for from current expenses instead of in bonds.

IN THE HOUSE.

At the opening of the session of the House yesterday, the Committee on Agriculture reported on the Senate bill to keep out fruit pests and to preserve the Territorial forests, recommending its passage. There were a number of amendments proposed, but as none of them were definite their effect was really to make the measure a substitute bill. This would require three readings, and accordingly the bill went back to the committee for further action.

The Health Committee recommended the indefinite postponement of the anti-vaccination bill. This got a rise out of Kumalae, at whose motion the report was rejected and the bill put on the order of the day for the afternoon session. The same committee likewise made a unanimous report in favor of the indefinite postponement of the bill to keep consumptives and lepers from coming into the Territory on the ground that such matters came within the control of the Federal quarantine officers. And that got another rise out of Kumalae, who said a good many things, among them that he had introduced the bill at the request of the Board of Health, and that the committee had not heard both sides before making its report. "They should have sent for me," he shouted.

CALLS KUMALAE DOWN.

"As chairman of the Health Committee," said Chillingworth, after Kumalae had got through talking, "I would like to ask Mr. Kumalae what member of the Board of Health gave him that bill?"

"That is my privilege," replied Kumalae. "I decline to mention any names." "The Chair cannot rule on a question of privilege," said the Speaker. "Then," went on Chillingworth, "I want to address the House on this matter. The report of the committee on this bill is practically in the language of Dr. Cooper, President of the Board of Health. I object to Mr. Kumalae making wide general statements when he declines to give specific information. This matter of quarantine is entirely in the hands of the Federal officials. Dr. Cooper boards the ships coming into this harbor, and he does not ask our permission nor does he consult us at all as to who shall be allowed to land from those ships."

"Mr. Speaker, if this bill emanated from the Board of Health it is to me a thing inexplicable, in view of the fact that the committee's report against it practically embodies the views of the President of that body. Mr. Kumalae has sheltered himself behind his privilege. That is his right. But it is up to him, nevertheless, to explain his statements."

WORD FROM THE GOVERNOR.

At the conclusion of Chillingworth's little talk, Beckley reminded the House that there were but a few days of the session remaining, and asked the members to put more confidence in their committees. "If you cannot do that," he said, "I will ask you to move a vote of want of confidence and have

the committee changed, to the end that business may be expedited. For the chair has been reliably informed that the Governor will not extend the session unless, before its close, there should be a material change in the disposition of the House."

Then the report of the committee was adopted, and Kumalae was beaten. The Health Committee submitted a number of reports on minor matters, among them, however, being one in favor of the bill for setting up a bacteriological plant at Kalihi receiving station, for the scientific examination of leper suspects. It was perhaps due to the little speech of Speaker Beckley that all these reports took the course recommended by the committee. This spirit, in fact, prevailed during the balance of the morning session until, just prior to the noon recess, Vida, presented, from the Committee on Expenditures, a favorable report on the bill of the Evening Bulletin for balance due for printing the Journal of the last House. Fernandez made a fight on this, but the report went and the House took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The consideration of committee reports was continued at the afternoon session of the House. The Committee on Expenditures reported against the request for \$29,000 made by Wright for certain public improvements in North Kona on the ground that the district revenues did not amount to that much, all told, and that it was time to put a stop to wasteful extravagance. Wright protested that he had only asked for \$2,000, whereupon his resolution was read, showing that more than \$20,000 had been asked for.

"The committee has been very lenient with Mr. Wright," said Vida. "If we were to allow him all he wanted we would have to have a loan of about twenty millions."

Wright protested against that, too, and then the report was adopted. Two communications came down from the Senate, the first stating that the Hilo electric railway franchise had passed that body, and the second that the Senate had refused to concur in the House amendments to the juror's fee bill. The House asked for a conference upon it, and a conference committee consisting of Keilinoi, Andrade and Damien was appointed.

Vida introduced a resolution providing for the discharge of fifteen Asiatics employed by the Board of Forestry and nine employed by the School Department, and the substitution of citizens in their places.

TOO MANY I. O. U.'S.

Kumalae introduced a resolution reciting that there had been many scandals in reference to the manner of drawing money from the public funds by the heads of departments, and providing for the appointment of a special committee of three to look into the whole matter, and particularly into the matter of giving personal I. O. U.'s for such money. The committee appointed under this, which was adopted, consists of Kumalae, Kalama, and Purdy. Kuphea got unanimous consent to

introduce a number of bills, and after it had been given the members began to regret it. Long thereupon moved that the House go upon the regular order, saying: "This is like a robbery of the public, Mr. Speaker. The members should consider that there are only nine days of the session left. We can never reach those bills, if they are introduced. Let us quit wasting public money."

However, Kuphea got his bills read first time and past first reading by title, Vice Speaker Knudsen ruling in his favor. The new bills were not especially notable, save one of them that provides for an entirely new system of taxation. After their reading had been concluded the House went on the regular order, and the bill making leprosy a cause for divorce was taken up, technically amended, and passed.

Then the House adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning, after an effort had been made to get a night session session.

IN THE SENATE.

The House clerk sent back the Hilo electric railway franchise with amendments, the Senate concurred in the amendments and the franchise now goes to the Governor.

The Senate bills which passed the House on Thursday were returned. The joint resolution which passed the House on March 25, providing for a St. Louis Fair Commission and a Hawaiian quintet club, just reached the Senate yesterday, and was referred to the Miscellaneous Committee.

MUNICIPAL REPORT.

Senator Achi presented a majority report of the Judiciary Committee, signed by himself and Palmer Woods, recommending the passage of the Long bill, though with many amendments.

The schools are taken from the control of the city and left with the Territory. The county act and the general municipal act are repealed so far as Oahu and Honolulu are concerned. The Territory is to get twenty-five per cent of all taxes collected on Oahu. The tax levy is to be limited to one per cent. Members of the city council are to be paid \$600 per year; police magistrates to get the same. The provision for a city judge is to be stricken out.

BROWN MAKES A FIGHT.

Senator C. Brown asked for time to make a minority report. Achi moved that he be limited to one day. Brown then raised the point that the bill was incomplete, as the bill with amendments had not been included in the report. He moved that it be referred back to the committee.

"I know how to do my duty," replied Achi, who said it wasn't necessary to amend the bill until the report had been adopted.

Senator Baldwin said it was almost an insult to require the minority to report within a limited time.

Senator Brown said he had been consulted but once by Achi, and that he refused to sign the report unless certain parts were stricken from the bill. The report had been presented to him only on Wednesday.

"I gave it to you on Monday," said Achi, "and you refused to sign. You said you wouldn't sign it down stairs, too, in front of a whole crowd."

"I don't deny it," replied Brown.

Senator McCandless said the Senate in the special session had established a precedent in refusing to allow Kalaupapa time for a minority report. He considered the Long bill very important, so that Oahu would have but one set of officers and save money to the tax payers. He considered that to have both the general municipal bill and the county act was like having two engines to run one boat, and he argued that one set of officers was enough for the island.

JUMPS ON ACHI.

"I don't believe that the Senator who just spoke and the Senator who preceded him (Achi) know what they are talking about," replied C. Brown. "This Long bill makes a one per cent municipal tax in addition to the tax for counties. It makes the council a bigger power than the Legislature. It takes every power from the Legislature and gives it to the city council. The purpose of this bill is to make politics, and to give some people a chance to get their hands in the county and municipal treasuries. I don't think any one can say that I have shirked my duty, or that any Senator has worked harder than I have."

"There is no question of that," said McCandless.

"There were lots of insinuations thrown out," replied Brown.

"I haven't," retorted McCandless.

"I don't know whether you have or not. You are throwing out insinuations against every one all the time."

"No, I haven't."

"Then you don't understand the English language."

Senator Baldwin tried to throw oil upon the troubled waters by suggesting that there was no need of haste, and that the bill had already passed the House. Senator McCandless said that he had no wish to force the bill upon the Senate, but the Chamber of Commerce had recommended the bill, and the Senate could cut out the undesirable features. Achi said there was need of haste, so that the Governor might have time to consider it. He said there were some amendments which might yet be added.

"That just shows that you didn't know what you were doing," said Brown.

The motion to place the report on the table and to compel the minority to report on Monday, was then put and passed, seven to five, Achi and McCandless voting with the Home Rulers.

"I resign as chairman of the Judiciary Committee and return the bill to the clerk," said Brown, when the vote was announced.

"I wish to be excused for the balance of the session," continued Brown, packing up his papers as if to leave.

"I move a reconsideration," said Senator Crabbe, who was on the floor.

"I may say for the information of the Senate, that I intended to report on Monday, but when the Senate forces me to act I won't make a report at all."

"I ask the chairman of the Judiciary Committee to reconsider his resignation," said Crabbe. "We will get along all right now."

The reconsideration of the first motion was carried, and on the second vote to compel a minority report, there were no votes in favor of it.

Senator Crabbe again made a request that Brown withdraw his resignation, but he replied that he had not been

given fair treatment. Crabbe said that Brown had always worked hard as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and had never held back a report.

Senator Achi then moved to withdraw his municipal report, which was granted. Crabbe again renewed his request to Brown for a withdrawal of his resignation.

Achi moved a recess until afternoon, but there was no second.

OLAA RESERVOIR.

Senator McCandless presented a concurrent resolution calling upon the Governor and Land Commissioner to reserve from sale 299 acres of land in Oloa, which is made up of extinct craters, and which serves as a natural reservoir. Baldwin said that the land could be set aside only by law, and the resolution was referred to the Public Lands Committee to draw up a proper bill.

The action of the House in amending the jury bill increasing the pay of jurors to three dollars per day was communicated to the Senate, and upon motion of Dickey, the Senate voted not to concur.

Dickey said it would increase the expense of courts too much.

Senator Kalaupapa presented a petition from Japanese and Chinese merchants asking the refund of \$225.48, illegally collected as merchandise tax. On motion of Dickey bills on second reading were first taken up.

The Standard Telephone Co. bill was referred to the Public Lands Committee, motion to refer to Ways and Means being lost.

THE BEER AMENDMENTS.

The bill amending the malt liquor law as recommended by the Governor was taken up on second reading. Senator Baldwin wanted an amendment to keep the saloons away from churches and schools.

Senator Brown proposed an amendment keeping saloons from being located within half a mile of any military post. He said the amendment was by request of the military authorities who wanted beer saloons kept away from the Kalaupapa post. McCandless thought one-quarter of a mile sufficient; while Brown agreed to make it within half a mile of headquarters. Carried.

The bill was referred to the Miscellaneous Committee for further changes.

Senate Bill No. 187, relating to pounds and estrays, passed second reading; to be read the third time today. The bill for the incorporation of societies for prevention of cruelty to children went through the same routine.

The following Senate bills went to committee on second readings: Nos. 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 173, 174, 175, 176, 155. Same action was taken on House bills Nos. 16, 71, 72, 85, 134, 141. The bill to appropriate \$5,000 for a landing at Kalaupapa passed second reading.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A message from the Governor was presented by Secretary Hawes. It contained the nomination of Alexander D. Lindsay, Jr., as chairman of the registration board for Oahu, to succeed Lorin Andrews. On motion of Senator Achi the appointment was unanimously confirmed.

RAILROAD DISCUSSION.

The bill amending the general railroad law to provide for condemnation of land, the value to be fixed by jury instead of commission, passed second reading. Senator McCandless objected to the power given railroads to relocate their lines. Under it he said the Oahu Railway could build a new line, and he thought too much power was given. Senator Brown said he had introduced the bill for the benefit of the Kona-Kau railway, which wanted something upon which to base their action. The approval of the Superintendent of Public Works was still necessary to relocate lines. The bill is to be read third time today.

House Bill No. 83, to provide for right of action for damages due to neglect or default, brought out some objection. Senator Brown said it prohibited a man from paying his debts when due, and Senator Achi said that if damages were recovered the money could only go to the heirs and not to pay the debts of the deceased. Brown moved to strike out the section which made the amount recovered exempt from debts. Carried. And with that amendment the bill passed. To be read a third time on Monday.

THIRD READINGS.

Senate Bill No. 138 amending the law relating to liquid explosives passed third reading with fourteen yeas.

The bill to provide a deputy registrar of public accounts passed third reading with the same vote.

House Bill No. 5, providing for the drawing and impounding of jurors, passed third reading with thirteen yeas with an amendment giving jurors ten cents a mile for expenses instead of five cents.

HOUSE HACK BILL PASSED.

The hack license bill was adopted by the Senate with the objectionable clause requiring knowledge of the English or Hawaiian language. Senator Dickey moved that the amendment of the committee which exempted present license holders from its provisions as to language, be changed so as to take in only those who have held licenses for two years. Lost.

Senator Isenberg moved that the amendment of the committee be stricken out entirely, and that the bill pass as it came from the House. This was carried.

Senator Paris moved an amendment to have the treasurer appoint three inspectors; the sheriff and two hackmen, in each district, for the purpose of examining applicants. He said that it was pretty rough to compel hackmen to come to Honolulu from the other islands for examination. The amendment carried and the bill was passed, 12 to 1; Dickey voting "no."

House Bill No. 94, to encourage diversified industries, passed third reading with twelve yeas.

INVESTIGATE SALARIES.

Senate Bill No. 83, making appropriations for salaries for two years, was referred to a special committee on motion of Dickey, who said the salaries should be investigated, so as to know what officers should be continued and what they should be paid.

Chairman Crabbe appointed Senators Dickey, Achi, J. T. Brown, Wilcox and Paris.

The loan bill was next taken up and Senator Achi moved that the title be amended to read that the total appro-

STANFORD HAS AN EPIDEMIC OF TYPHOID FEVER

Thirty-Two Cases Appear at the University, Due to Infected Milk Supply.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, April 17.—There are thirty-two cases of typhoid fever here due to infected milk.

This is the second instance within three months of a University suffering from an epidemic of typhoid fever. Cornell University at Ithaca, N. Y., has lost a large number of students by death from this malady and several hundred by desolation. In the case of Cornell a polluted water supply was to blame.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—The cable to the Farallones is in operation.

The cable to the Farallones has been under construction for some time and is designed for the early reporting of shipping entering the Golden Gate and also for use in securing tugs in case becalmed vessels are in danger of drifting on the rocks.

CINNABAR, April 17.—President Roosevelt will continue his trip on the Union Pacific railroad despite the protests of labor organizations, which have been boycotting the Union Pacific since the strike began.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Negotiations are under way for the consolidation of the National Bank of Commerce and the Western National, with a capital of \$25,000,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 16.—Sugar: 88-analysis Beets, 8s 3 3-4d. Previous quotation, 8s 3d.

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 17.—The wife of Robert Fitzsimmons, the pugilist, died here today of typhoid fever.

MANILA, P. I., April 17.—The constabulary during their operations against Ladrones killed twenty outlaws who are believed to be connected with the murderous attacks that have been carried on by the Filipinos.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Senator William A. Clark, of Montana, has been sued for \$150,000 for breach of promise of marriage by Miss Mary McNellis.

When Senator Clark built his mansion in New York a couple of years ago it was stated that he was then about to marry. The Senator denied these stories but his name has nevertheless been connected with that of many women in connection with matrimony.

Senator Clark is a millionaire many times over, the events of his life incident to the acquirement of his great wealth being filled with thrilling interest. He followed the fortunes of a miner and after many rough experiences acquired some of the richest copper mines extant. He has since become interested in numerous commercial enterprises, which have caused him to make investments in all parts of the country. He is known as having one of the finest collections of pictures owned by any individual.

Mr. Clark was born on a farm near Connellsville, Fayette county, Pa., January 8, 1839, and received a common school education. He assisted in farm work a short time, taught school and studied law at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. He worked in quartz mines around Central City, Colo., in 1862, and went to Montana in 1863, where he has since resided. He was major of a battalion that pursued Chief Joseph and his band in the Nez Perces invasion of 1877. He was president of the constitutional conventions of 1884 and 1889.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18.—In answer to the criticisms of the jingo German press, the Secretary of the Navy has decided to order the European squadron to visit Kiel, Germany, at the time of the maneuvers. The invitation for such a visit was issued by the German Emperor. The fleet had been ordered to go to the Azores for a cruise but will now be sent to European waters.

The vessels of the European squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral Cotton, are the cruisers Chicago, Cincinnati, gunboat Machias and cruiser Albany. The Chicago is the flagship.

BUTTE, Mont., April 18.—Senator Clark has leased the Oregon Short line south of Salt Lake and will build a railroad from Calientes to Los Angeles in two years.

and the committee report was read. Senator McCandless spoke against it, and asked that the report of the Superintendent of Public Works be read. The clerk replied that the Governor had the document.

Senator Baldwin said he believed the bill should be cut down but that none of the Senators would consent to have items cut out in their own districts. He contended however that the Organic Act did not prohibit the passage of the bill, but that the Governor could not issue bonds beyond the legal amount. On motion of Achi the bill went over until today.

Senate Bill No. 167, amending the law relating to foreign corporations, and making a tax of one-fourth mill on the capital stock, passed third reading with thirteen yeas.

Senate Bill No. 171, prohibiting officials from issuing false vouchers, passed third reading on the same vote.

Senate Bill No. 154, appropriating \$75,400 for the purchase of Pahoa water works, passed third reading, eleven to two; Achi and McCandless voting against it. On motion of Dickey the paragraph requiring payment to be from the first bond issue of the Territory was stricken out. He said it was illegal, as these were fire claims bonds, and besides the loan bill was full. He amended to make the payment from current receipts, which carried.

Senator Baldwin objected to voting on the bill until he was told about it.

A PAIN IN THE CHEST is nature's

warning of a threatened attack of pneumonia. Dampen a piece of flannel with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bind over the seat of pain, and another on the back between the shoulders. One application gives relief. Try it. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

LOAN BILL IS PASSED FINALLY THROUGH SENATE

Isenberg Votes Against Measure Because of Option Given Governor.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

With some of the loudest oratory of the session the House spent more than an hour yesterday in the discussion and amending of the Kauai railroad franchise bill, and then adjourned without taking the final vote. Taking it altogether there were many features of the session.

The anti-vaccination bill was passed on second reading with a roll call, to show just how many friends of the measure there were, and the discussion over it gave an opportunity to bring out for airing and vociferation, the old statement that the Board of Health was inoculating persons with leprosy.

The Kauai bill came up on third reading and the members took to it very kindly until there was read the clause exempting the corporation from taxes for the first five years of construction work. Then the truly good got to knocking and despite the fact that each had voted for exemption of varied agriculture, or some pet scheme, there was an air of virtue pervaded the house for an hour while the measure was fought. There were all kinds of filibustering motions and at length after amendments had been made along the line, and the last section of the bill had been reached, the final motion of Kumalae prevailed, and the house was adjourned.

The Senate passed the loan bill yesterday on third reading. Isenberg was the only member to vote against it, for the reason, it is said, that it gives the Governor the power to select what improvements shall be made, as the amount exceeds by several hundred thousand dollars the limit for which bonds may be issued.

The item for reorganization of the wharf system passed at \$400,000, the amount recommended by Governor Dole, and the Oahu members consented to the striking out of other items for Honolulu to permit of the increase. The Torrens land bill was also passed without amendment.

IN THE HOUSE.

The House began work with Naka-taka's resolution for \$1,200 for repairs to Kaunakakai wharf, Molokai, if the same becomes public property.

Kupihua introduced the following resolution which went to the Miscellaneous Committee:

Whereas, there are more than 600 voters and inhabitants residing at the Kalihi Detention Camp; and, Whereas, the said camp is the property of the Government at the present time; and,

Whereas, there are thousands of citizens residing near the neighborhood of said camp; and,

Whereas, the citizens of the Fifth Representative District are without a park or recreation ground to recuperate themselves at leisure hours; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Governor of the Territory be asked by the clerk of this House to allow the Territorial band to play at the Kalihi detention camp at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, April 19, 1903, and to likewise perform the same at said place twice a month.

CHAPLAIN FOR RECEIVING STATION.

Pulaa presented a resolution providing for \$360 a year for the employment of a chaplain for the Kalihi receiving station, defending his proposal with a speech. Harris said many ministers would gladly go there to preach if given the opportunity. Kaniho supported this view, he being a preacher himself. The resolution went to the Judiciary Committee because of a fear entertained by Fernandez that the Organic Act would not countenance a sectarian appropriation.

AGREE TO SENATE AMENDMENTS.

The Senate announced the passage of House Bill No. 5, with an amendment providing that the mileage of jurors should be ten cents, in which the House concurred. The amendments to the Hackman's bill likewise were agreed to, and the House willingly made the same amendments to the act providing for the exemption of taxes of varied industries.

AGAINST VACCINATION.

The order of the day came up with the second reading of House Bill No. 8, relating to vaccination and repeating the compulsory features as applied to school children, which was introduced by Paale. That member moved the previous question and Fernandez wanting to talk on it made a fight and the previous question was beaten. Fernandez favored the bill as his constituents wanted it. He said as a father he would rather pay the penalty than have his children vaccinated. He said a patient at Molokai had told him that his disease came from his being vaccinated. He said the Hawaiians, before the whites came, had no diseases nor vaccination.

Andrade called attention to Senate Bill No. 129 giving the authorities the right to vaccinate children in the event of a smallpox epidemic and he moved that consideration of the bill be deferred for the present, but he had no second. The roll was called and the bill went through by 19 to 8, the nays being: Andrade, Chillingworth, Gandall, Greenwell, Harris, Jaeger, Lewis and Long.

PROTECT THE WATERSHED.

House Bill No. 96, to permit citizens to gather mail, ferns and evergreens from public lands, came up Chillingworth moving to amend by exempting the water shed of Nuuanu, arguing that this was the principal source of the city's water supply, and Harris suggested Paoua, while Andrade wanted to add Maiki, but these were forgotten and the Nuuanu amendment went through after which the bill passed.

RAILROAD FIGHT IS ON.

House Bill 181, an act to authorize

H. M. von Holt and others to construct and operate a railway on the island of Kauai came up on final passage, section by section, Paale moving to amend by cutting down the life of the franchise from thirty to fifteen years, but Gandall's eloquence prevented any such action and the bill passed with some slight amendments. One of the changes was to make sixty days necessary in condemnation proceedings.

On the exemption of taxes clause there was a long discussion, Kumalae saying that the Chamber of Commerce was opposed to exemptions. The motion of Andrade followed, to make the period of exemption five years from the time construction shall commence. Kumalae moved to strike out the exemption sections supporting it in a loud speech.

VIDA CALLS PAUOA STEAL.

Vida objected to the statement of Kumalae that the House was exempting rich men from taxation, and said: "This House has just as much right to exempt a corporation which will be induced to go ahead and make improvements, as has the member to pile up taxes on the poor people by voting \$150,000 for the Pauoa water proposition which is the biggest steal."

Kumalae went red in the face and springing up declared: "I object to being called a robber."

The Speaker called on Mr. Vida to withdraw his remark and the incident was closed by Mr. Vida declaring: "I did not say that Mr. Kumalae got any of it."

The previous question was ordered. Harris trying to find out just how much taxes would be escaped, and saying that the Chamber of Commerce was opposed to such exemptions. Chillingworth asked if men who had tried to dictate to this House were not men who owned stocks in companies which had been fostered by such exemptions in the past. The Kumalae amendment was then lost, fourteen to thirteen, and the question came on the passage of the bill.

Kumalae began to filibuster. A motion to adjourn was lost, a motion to indefinitely postpone was debated by Fernandez who urged against the exemption clause that poor men had to pay their taxes, and by Kumalae who rather incoherently argued against exemption, backing out of Vida's question whether or not he voted to exempt said lands.

A motion to adjourn by Kumalae this time got fifteen votes and the bill was left in the air for Monday morning action.

IN THE SENATE.

The Torrens land bill as amended was received from the House. Senator Dickey moved to concur but Senator Ach' objected as to the five years' residence requirement for the registrar, saying that Merriam, the only man who could do the work had been here but two years. He objected also to the reduction in salary to \$150 a month.

Dickey replied that many young lawyers could learn to do the work and that the salary was sufficient for the start when the work would be little. McCandless also objected to a conference so near the close, on an important bill. The amendments were concurred in. The bill now goes to the Governor.

The Judiciary Committee was appointed for conference with the House over the bill for pay of jurors.

The Ways and Means Committee recommended the passage of House Bill 142, amending the gambling law. To be considered with the bill.

The same committee reported favorably the Senate bill repealing the act relating to stamp duties which was adopted, passing the bill on second reading.

The Miscellaneous Committee reported back the beer bill amendments with a few changes. Saloons are prohibited within 300 feet of churches or schools,

LOVE LETTERS SAID TO BE REAR ADMIRAL MERRY'S



A rather obscure cablegram announcing that a San Francisco paper had been sued for libel for publishing the "Merry letters," is explained by the receipt of the April 11th file of The Call. That journal prints several amorous missives signed "J. A. X.," which it attributes to Admiral Merry, late of the Honolulu naval station. This correspondence, originating in Honolulu in 1891-92, is addressed to Mrs. Mary Ashton, the half-Hawaiian wife of a real estate man of San Francisco. The writer speaks in his more sedate paragraphs of "having rather the best of the Bishop Estate," in the Pearl Harbor suits, and of being at a card party with the Ponds, and other well-known naval people. The passages of affection, some of which are only partially printed by The Call, are of a character to win Admiral Merry heavy damages in case the San Francisco paper cannot prove his authorship.

GOLDEN WEDDING OF REV. E. G. AND MRS. BECKWITH

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Yesterday was the golden wedding day or the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of the Rev. E. G. Beckwith and Caroline P. Armstrong, who now reside in Hamakua, Maui, where Dr. Beckwith is the pastor of the Presbyterian church. They were surprised at the kindly remembrance of friends both on these Islands and on the mainland. Many gifts were sent to them. Among them was a purse of gold containing over \$500, contributed by friends in Honolulu, connected with the Central Union church, over which Dr. Beckwith was pastor for several years. A scroll, containing a wedding march, and the signatures of several hundred of the residents of this city, the design for which was made by Mr. Gurrey, was also one of the gifts.

Dr. Beckwith was the first scholar of his class in Williams College, and arrived here in 1852, and took charge of the Royal School, in which were pupils who filled the list of four Hawaiian kings and two queens, Kamehameha IV, V, Lunali, Kalakaua, Queens Emma and Liliuokalani. Mrs. Paoua Bishop was also one of his pupils. In 1857, in company with Dr. Armstrong, the Minister of Public Instruction, he raised \$20,000 in the United States, for the endowment of Oahu College, and became its first president, succeeding Mr. Daniel Dole, who had been the principal of the Punahou school. Having been licensed to preach, he soon

afterwards resigned, and became the pastor of a church in Sacramento, Cal. Among the members of his congregation were Governor Stanford, C. P. Huntington and the Crocker brothers, who were at the time business men in moderate circumstances, for their great fortunes were not created until later. Through his introduction of his brother-in-law, Gen. S. C. Armstrong, to C. P. Huntington, the latter became interested for many years in the Hampton school for negroes, and that school was the only beneficiary under his will, and from whose estate large contributions have been made since his death. Gen. Reddington and other Californians, since prominent, were also, members of his church.

Mr. Beckwith resigned and took a course of study in the Andover Theological Seminary. He then became the pastor of a church in San Francisco. After remaining with this church for several years he became the pastor of a Congregational church in Waterbury, Connecticut, but after some years he returned to San Francisco, where he became the pastor of a church in the Mission Dolores. From this place he removed to this city, and became the pastor of the old Fort street church. During his ministrations, the Central Union church was built. In 1887, owing to his advancing age, and the permanent illness of his wife, who had always been an invalid, he resigned and took charge of the church at Paia, Maui. He now resides in Hamakua, Maui.

and in the country districts within 500 feet of a residence, without the consent of half the property owners. The bill passed second reading on adoption of report.

A favorable report was made by Senator McCandless on the electrical inspector bill with many amendments, which according to Crabbe "kills the bill." He said that with the committee amendments it was a "Hawaiian-Electric bill." To be considered with the bill.

M'CANDLESS SCENTS A "JOB."

House Bill No. 174, creating recreation grounds, was also reported by the Public Lands Committee, which recommended that it be killed. McCandless said that the bill purported simply to

change the title of minister of interior whereas in fact it withdrew River park as a public recreation ground.

The favorable report of the Miscellaneous Committee on Senate Bill No. 183, relating to mutilation of coins, was adopted; the bill to be read third time on Monday.

Senator McCandless, for the Public Lands Committee, reported favorably Senate Bill 75, amending the agricultural law. Adopted to be read on Monday for third time.

The special water committee reported on items in loan bill favoring payment of high lift pump, \$17,000, purchased from Honolulu Iron Works, and the purchase of 100,000 feet of pipe, but re-

(Continued on page 6.)

NUUANU FLOW IS AMPLE TO DOUBLE PRESENT SUPPLY

Stream Would Be of Such Size as to Insure Against Any Stagnation.

Several statements have been made in the legislature in the course of debate during the last few days, which indicate that members are not aware of the close study that has been given to the big Nuuanu Storage Reservoir proposition, and of the valuable data which has been collected by the Public Works department.

The engineers who have studied the question and who have arrived at practically the same conclusions, are Herman Schussler, of the Spring Valley Water Works, Rudolph Hering, the eminent engineer who designed the sewer system, Geo. F. Allardt, one of the leading hydraulic engineers of California, W. W. Bruner, who has laid out so many of the island roads, W. E. Rowell and Marston Campbell. In addition to these, professional engineers, C. B. Wilson and John C. White, ex-superintendents of the water works, and Andrew Brown, the present superintendent, have all made careful studies and examinations of the subject.

BRUNER MADE DETAIL PLANS.

The whole reservoir site was exhaustively surveyed, contoured and plotted by Mr. Bruner in 1891, and all specifications and plans drawn necessary for construction of the dam. His estimate of cost of the reservoir to hold nearly 400,000,000 gallons of water, was \$75,000.

In 1890 Mr. Allardt made an elaborate report on the pipe system necessary to utilize to the best advantage the power to be developed from the big dam. His estimate of cost is \$74,200.

Borings and cuts showing the character of the soil have been made. There are no gravel beds and the material is of the best known in the islands with which to make reservoirs and dams.

Mr. White took careful measurements for six months in 1891 of all the water coming past Luakaha, all of which will be available for storage in the big reservoir, showing an average flow of over 5,000,000 gallons per day. More than half of this now goes to waste, but would be saved by the reservoir.

ANNUAL FLOW OF THE STREAM.

Mr. White's measurements show that the annual flow at Luakaha would be 1,877,800,910 gallons. If 3,000,000 gallons a day is withdrawn for regular use in the city, it would still leave for storage 782,900,910 gallons per annum equal to a further supply of 3,000,000 gallons a day for 260 days, or almost 9 months supply if no rain fell during that period.

This does not include, but is in addition to the water supply from the Rooke Valley, on the Ewa side of Nuuanu Valley, which empties into the second reservoir, just below Luakaha; nor the large springs opposite and west of Luakaha, which belong to the government, which sources yield an average of over 2,000,000 gallons of water a day.

VALUABLE POWER GOES TO WASTE.

Mr. Allardt reported in 1890 that the power available from the big reservoir would be over 500 horse power as against about 150 now being utilized.

The present water power produces 1000 incandescent 16 candle power and 130 arc street lights.

The new reservoir will furnish twice as many lights, furnish power to run all of the water pumps at Kalihi and Punchbowl, and the sewer pump besides, and leave plenty of power for a reserve.

Marston Campbell, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, said yesterday to an Advertiser representative, that he had checked all of the Bruner, Allardt and White data, and found it correct.

"I am willing," he said, "to stake my professional reputation that with \$150,000 we can accomplish all that was estimated upon by Mr. Bruner and Mr. Allardt. I consider their figures to be conservative. It is one of the finest power propositions of which I know."

BRUNER'S REPORT.

The report of W. W. Bruner is as follows:

To His Excellency, C. N. Spencer, Minister of the Interior—Sir: Having been commissioned by you to locate a large storage reservoir in upper Nuuanu valley, more particularly to examine the original location of what is known as the Schussler basin, to determine whether there was not a better location for a dam site lower down the valley, I respectfully submit the following report, together with a plan showing the five foot contour lines.

The reservoir site is located about one and a half miles from the Pali, in that immense swale in which are the head waters of the Nuuanu stream. The catchment area of this water-shed is somewhat 1,053 acres—and the location of a reservoir at such a height might well be questioned. Assuming, however, for the purposes of approximation, an annual rainfall of 96 inches, or a little more than a half of the total rainfall in upper Nuuanu during the past year, and considering 50 per cent as lost by evaporation and seepage, would leave a possible catchment of 1,375,000,400 gallons, or a little more than would fill the immense reservoir four times annually.

ADVANTAGES OF STORAGE.

The advantages to the City of Honolulu of a large storage reservoir in that locality are manifold; the advantages of the water system are self-evident, as, when once filled, there is sufficient for the supply of Honolulu for a period of five months of absolute drought. Water, stored at that height, and conducted through a 24 inch pipe, could be relied upon to give an equivalent of 400 horse-power at the electric light station. A great advantage will also result, in the regular impounding of a considerable portion of the storm waters of Nuuanu valley to the city and Harbor of Honolulu, by the consequent prevention of flooding of the low lands and the discharging of immense quantities of debris into the harbor.

The many advantages of this location have long been known, and, as early as 1878, a hasty survey was made of the upper part of the basin on a site for a dam, selected by Mr. Schussler of

San Francisco. Upon a further examination of the locality, during the early part of this year, from the general flatness of the country and the sluggishness of the stream, it was deemed advisable to further contour the position with reference to the location of a dam, some 1,250 feet further down the stream. As an initial step, because the locations were so near the head waters of the stream, weirs were placed, at which regular daily measurements were taken, one at the upper and one at the lower dam location, both equally water tight, as a basis of comparison. For the period during which the measurements were taken, there flowed over the upper weir an average of 0.59 cubic feet per second, or 265.5 gallons per minute; over the lower weir an average of 2.29 cubic feet per second, or 990 gallons per minute. This great difference is mainly accounted for by the large spring, known as Kalliohia, situated below the upper location.

THE DAMS COMPARED.

This is a vital comparison between the two dam locations. There is also a great saving in 1,250 feet pipe; if a 24 inch pipe is laid from the reservoir, there would be a saving of some \$2,000, the cost of that much pipe when laid. To carry the comparison further, the upper dam, to an elevation of 1,017 feet above city base, the elevation of the overflow of the located dam, would enclose 22.2 acres, would contain 12,000,000 cubic feet, or 90,000,000 gallons of water, on a dam of 48 feet high at creek bed and 600 feet long. The lower dam, at the same elevation, will enclose 53 acres, will contain 45,466,667 cubic feet, or 341,000,000 gallons, on a dam 59 feet high on creek bed and 1,238 feet long.

A main feature in connection with the reservoir is the conducting of the waters of Lulumahu stream, the main feeder of Nuuanu stream, by means of a ditch, into the reservoir, and by coming farther down stream this is brought that much nearer. There is also just below the lower location an immense swale which will serve as a natural overflow, a valuable safeguard as a protection to the outer slope of the dam.

The construction of a dam requires

(Continued on page 7.)

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu,
H. T., Second-class Matter.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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TUESDAY : : : : APRIL 21

EXTRA SESSION

Again the Territory will have to pay for an extra session of the Legislature. This is practically settled, as much as anything that has not come to pass, and the prospect is just as good, that the men who have forced this condition, will fail to convince the executive that they should have an extension of the session, that they may consider general measures.

When the House Committee on Finance yesterday decided to not report immediately the appropriation bills the seal was set on the ending of the sixty days without a decided attempt to complete the work for which Congress set apart the two months of the legislative period. Thus will the Legislature have shown in two direct instances the contempt that is felt for the United States Congress. After the National Legislature had refused statehood to two territories in which languages other than the English are used largely, the Hawaiians passed a resolution asking that their language be made an official tongue here. And again, when Congress had given to this Territory the same length of session that is demanded for the business of the majority of the States of the Union, they simply decline to be guided by the wish of the supreme lawmaking power and declare that it is obligatory that the Governor call an extra session when they fail of their duty. So they will get the extra time, and the extra month's pay as well.

Our nearest neighbor, California, with more than ten times the population of Hawaii, with a senator to elect, and that means a lot of pulling and hauling about, manages to get through its legislative work in sixty days. The same is true of the great states of the Middle West and of some of the largest states of the East and South. Yet here, with small population and small interests, more time is needed.

There is no showing on which the Legislature, now past the period during which it could pass bills, and make them law despite the veto of the Governor, is entitled to be considered as willing to pass laws for the general good if permitted to continue in session. The fiscal legislation is necessary, therefore they must be given added time. But further it is not likely the Governor will go.

THE JAPANESE TREATY.

The apparent intention of the Legislature is to pass a law prohibiting the licensing of hackdrivers unless they can read and write the English or Hawaiian languages. The avowed object of the law is to prevent Chinese and Japanese from engaging in this employment.

Hack driving is an ordinary commercial method of earning a living. There is nothing about it of a character warranting arbitrary police control, such as the liquor business, nor which by long precedent is reserved to citizens, such as the owning of ships.

It stands on the same plane, in principle, with driving a dray, conducting a barber shop, running a soda water stand, keeping a dry goods store, dealing in fire wood, quarrying stone, cultivating coffee, or working on a sugar plantation. They are all usual and customary employments, practised in Hawaii for generations by natives and foreigners, without hindrance or discrimination.

All of the employments named are being engaged in by Japanese. The Legislature has the same power, no more and no less, to require a person engaging in any of these employments, to read and write English or Hawaiian.

The treaty of 1895 between Japan and the United States, which binds the Legislature of Hawaii, contains the following provisions: "The citizens or subjects of the two parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the territories of the other party, and shall enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property."

"They shall not be compelled, under any pretext whatsoever, to pay any charges or taxes other or higher than those that are, or may be paid by native citizens or subjects, or citizens or subjects of the most favored nation."

They "may trade in any part of the territories of the other by wholesale or retail, in all kinds of produce, manufactures and merchandise of lawful commerce."

Are Japanese hackdrivers, or barbers, or storekeepers, or stone cutters, or farmers, or laborers, "enjoying full and perfect protection for their persons and property" if they are subject to fine, imprisonment and confiscation of property unless they can read and write English and Hawaiian? By the requirement that before they can engage in the ordinary avocations of life, they must learn to read and write English, are they not under a "pretext" being made to pay a higher tax for carrying on business than are their English speaking competitors?

If the Legislature can make the knowledge of English and Hawaiian a condition of engaging in any form of employment in Hawaii, they can practically make it a condition of residence in Hawaii, for if a Japanese cannot engage in any employment, he will starve, and by necessity have to leave the country.

If the Legislature want to stop Japanese from driving hacks, they will have to find some method which does not flout the treaty with Japan. The proposed law as directly violates that treaty as though it only allowed hack driving to be done by persons with blue eyes and red hair.

DEATH OF JUDGE HAYNE.

The death of Judge Robert Y. Hayne of San Francisco and San Mateo, California, which occurred April 19, 1903, not only terminates a distinguished career, but recalls one of the great events in our national history. Judge Hayne's father, Colonel William Alston Hayne, migrated from South Carolina to California at the close of our Civil War, and settled a few miles from Santa Barbara, where, for many years, his house has been noted for its refined hospitality. His grandfather, after whom he was named, was the celebrated Robert Y. Hayne with whom, in the Senate of the United States, Daniel Webster had the great debate on the perpetuity of the American Union that has become a classic in our history. There are few American boys, North or South, who cannot repeat the peroration of Webster's closing speech, in which nearly eighty years ago, he anticipated our present union of hard and soft hearts.

Judge Hayne, who inherited his aptitude for the law on both sides of his ancestry, early in life became one of the most capable, industrious, and untiring lawyers in the Western States. His learning was both diversified and deep. The soundness of his judgment and his capacity for strict and consecutive reasoning were unexcelled. He participated in many cases of importance and prominence, and, at an age when young men frequently are in the forming period of life, he was concentrated upon his work and became a fixed character and powerful influence. In addition to his original gifts, which were of a legal type, he possessed an absolute genius for labor, and his mind, remarkable for its genius and tenacity, was, nevertheless, essentially judicial. No premature conclusions ever emanated from his lips or from his pen. His entire career was a struggle towards convictions, as the result of thorough and unintermittent labor, and his opinions, once formed, were rarely altered. He was a bright example and incentive to the younger, and even to the older, members of his profession, some of whom, everywhere, are too rapid, too dogmatic, too superficial, and, as a consequence, flexible and contradictory. In him, the unities were always preserved.

For years he was a partner of Edward J. Pringle, also from South Carolina, and one of the most able and successful lawyers who have adorned the strong bar of California, now passed to his reward, but represented by two worthy sons. He served for years on the Superior Bench of San Francisco, and when he married into the family of John Parrott it was predicted falsely that his energy and ambition would relax. He died in harness and his industry never abated. His able work on "New Trial and Appeal," which is quoted all over the United States, was written shortly after his marriage. For three or four years he was on the Supreme Court Commission in California, and left indelible impressions upon the reports of that state. Afterward he was a member of the firm of Pillsbury, Blanding & Hayne until 1895 or 1896, when he retired and practiced to the end in selected and noted cases.

Further details are unnecessary and here would be out of place. Judge Hayne's honor was never even questioned. His reputation was crystallized and shone with the brilliancy of a flawless diamond. In all the relations of life he was as true as steel, to the poor as well as to the rich, and of him, especially among those who knew him, it may be justly said:

"Quis talia fando tempore laetetur."

HENRY E. HIGHTON.

EMERGENCY BILL.

Of the Legislature's many doings none is so interesting to the student of civic affairs as the disposition of the so-called Emergency appropriation bill. Bills of this nature are encountered in every legislative body, which makes biennial appropriations for a distinct period. The fact is that in every nation, state or territory, the appropriations must fall of meeting extraordinary occasions, and in consequence there must be an emergency bill. In Congress it is called the urgent deficiency bill.

On February 28 the Senate received the act. It was the tenth legislative day. Forty-two legislative days have passed and yet the bill has not become law. After passing both houses it was tied up between the two in conference. The House refusing to recognize the emergency that exists in the matter of providing for the construction of piers and abutments for a Kaual bridge, the steel for which has been ordered and which is confidently expected before the end of the fiscal period.

With this small item in difference the whole measure has been left in the air, there being a steadily growing demand for the money, the House permitting the report of its conference committee to lie on the table. Taken altogether the action shows a phase of the methods of this Legislature which is full of interest. No measure should appeal to legislators more than an emergency appropriation. That this measure has taken six weeks for consideration and still lies inanimate, is a most serious indictment against the Legislature. No one can tell what may become of the measure. It may yet turn out that it will figure in the appropriation special session.

With the ending of the first competitive examination for place, that for the appointment to Annapolis, there opens a vista of possibilities. Events crowd fast nowadays, and it takes one's breath away almost to realize that the appointee of Delegate Kalaniana'ole will be the second to enter the Naval academy. But a couple of years must elapse until a second Hawaiian will enter West Point, and other positions in the public service are constantly open to those who may wish to try for preferment. To every island born lad opens the possibility of ruling the armies or navies of his country.

Senator Isenberg was right in refusing to vote for the loan bill, which provided for the payment of more money than the law allows to be appropriated, with the expectation that the Governor would veto enough items to bring it within the lawful limit. The Legislature is responsible for the legality of the laws which it passes, and has no right to shirk the responsibility and attempt to throw it on to the Governor.

DISCOURAGING SMALL FARMERS.

The circular sent to inquiring small farmers by the Land Commissioner is about what might be expected of a bureau that did not want them to come. What is attractive in the opportunities for the thrifty tiller of the soil is carefully omitted from this circular; what is calculated to discourage him, and unnecessarily so, is stated with relentless candor. From this interesting document we learn that "present development is principally along the line of coffee cultivation and with reference to lands for this purpose, it may be said that the same are in general bush and forest lands, requiring a considerable amount of labor in clearing." The Advertiser will not be disputed when it says that the present development is NOT AT ALL along the line of coffee cultivation and it would assume that the circular now being distributed is a copy of one sent out years ago when the coffee boom was on and before the cultivation of the berry proved unprofitable, save for one paragraph which is quoted further along. The veriest child knows that people are not going into coffee now, but into sisal, which promises to pay a larger return per acre on capital invested than sugar ever did; into pineapples, which are becoming a highly profitable crop; into bananas (as at Olan and Hilo) for which there is a steady market; and that promising experiments are being made with vanilla and half a dozen other products which sell well in all the markets of the world. Yet this circular, which pretends to instruct inquiring mainland farmers NEVER MENTIONS SISAL, PINEAPPLES, BANANAS OR ANYTHING ELSE BY NAME BUT COFFEE.

Here is another encouraging paragraph:

These lands being in general new lands away from main lines of travel, are at a disadvantage as regards roads, and it is inevitable that for some time trails, more or less rough, should take the place of roads suit to wagon travel.

This refers to coffee lands. The paragraph concludes with the statement that roads are building, when, as a matter of fact, in Olan, Kona and Hamakua they are pretty generally built. But the thing we complain of most is the rank presumption of the Land Commissioner in making it appear that coffee is the only recourse of the small farmer in this Territory observe this concluding paragraph:

This office could not take the responsibility of advising any one in so important a matter as the embarking in the coffee or any other diversified industries, but it is proper to state, that at the present time there is much activity along this line, new planters taking up lands and older planters extending their holdings. The cultivation of coffee in this country has passed the experimental stage and would be a profitable industry if it be protected by a tariff on imported coffee. The planters are at the present time hardly making expenses. It is hoped that the Congress of the United States will make such legislation as would protect local industry; also it is hoped with the advent of American farmers the diversified industries will be brought to a success.

Yours truly,

E. S. BOYD,

Commissioner of Public Lands.

Coffee the only thing specifically named, but coffee doesn't pay. It must have tariff protection first. And this is the encouragement held out to farmers who ask whether they can make a living and something more on Hawaiian soil. Compare it with the work being done in every Western State and Territory to induce immigration and see how far it falls short of the commonest kind of forethought, candor and comprehensive detail.

What the inquiring farmer is entitled to know is that: Hawaii's soil, being of volcanic origin, is among the richest in the world. Hawaii's climate permits planting and cultivating in every month of the year.

Hawaii's home and foreign market for local agricultural productions is, perhaps, the most remunerative in America.

Hawaii's public domain is large enough to support ten times the white population now here.

Hawaii's small farmers are making money in special products and are, as fast as possible, increasing the area of cultivation.

Hawaii's small farmers are able, with vegetables, poultry, fruits, hogs, dairy products and the like, to support themselves while their special crops are growing.

Facts like these should be sent to every inquiring farmer; but the statements which are made instead reflect seriously on the Land Department especially when the avidity of the bureau to put fine tracts into the hands of make-believe Settlement Associations is recalled.

THE LOAN BILL.

[The Official and Commercial Record.]

The Legislature is considering a loan bill. The view point seems to be not how little we can get along with, but how much can be borrowed. Members are fairly tumbling over each other to suggest objects on which borrowed money can be spent. The limit which the Organic act permits to be borrowed, has been reached already, and passed by a couple of hundred thousand dollars by the Senate alone. The House has yet to be heard from, and its reputation for conservatism and modesty is not such as to warrant the belief that it will cut the bill down. On the contrary it will probably add several hundred thousand dollars. The attention of the Senate was drawn, during the debate, to the fact that the amount being appropriated exceeded the limit permitted by law. The reply was that the Governor had power to cut down the items, and bring the sum total within the law. This suggestion was apparently satisfactory, and the piling on process proceeded again as merrily as before.

These methods of constructing an appropriation bill are fundamentally wrong. In the first place, the mania of borrowing and spending, simply because the power so to do exists, is begetting a spirit of extravagance which will soon prove disastrous. Whatever is borrowed must be paid within fifteen years, together with six per cent. interest thereon.

If the loan is limited to \$2,000,000 the interest thereon at six per cent, will amount to \$1,200,000 in fifteen years. Within fifteen years therefore, we will have to pay \$3,200,000, or at the average rate of over \$200,000 per annum, for our \$2,000,000 worth of loan.

This amount must be collected by taxation. If the evil day is postponed by failing to collect this tax in any one year, then just that much more must be collected in the succeeding years. For example, if no special levy is made during the first five years, with which to pay the bonded debt, then the average tax for this purpose during the remainder of the term will be at the rate of \$380,000 per annum. If we wait for ten years, the annual contribution required will be \$760,000.

In view of the fact that we already have a territorial debt of a couple of million dollars, the principal and interest of which must be provided for, and that if a halt is not called, each successive legislature will continue to appropriate the limit, it is not about time that conservative men in and out of the Legislature should do some thinking, and try to put on the brakes?

Another distinctly wrong feature of the present program is the proposition to stuff the bill with all kinds of propositions, amounting in the aggregate to far more than the legal limit, and then saddling upon the Governor the responsibility of selecting the items which shall remain and of vetoing enough items to reduce the bill to the amount allowed by law.

The members of the Legislature are the responsible representatives of the people. They should investigate, deliberate and definitely decide upon the items for which money should be borrowed, and reduce the sum total to the legal limit. The present method is a rank abdication of their powers and duties, in favor of the Governor. This was never intended by the law and is a confession of lack of self control, tending to show that we are not fitted to intelligently govern ourselves.

Out of town legislators are showing such interest in Oahu affairs that no one need be surprised to find a bill introduced naming the first supervisors for the county and the budget as well. Why not if the body believes it can mortgage future revenues.

The Sultan should have his promise to make the Albanians keep the peace printed and hand a slip to each calling diplomat, saving embarrassing questions.

With great ships calling regularly Honolulu will soon know what it means to entertain luxury loving tourists who follow the routes of the great ships.

The outlook seems to be that the Sultan's peace commissioners will know what is perfect peace but will not be able to make a report on it.

The Amphitrite is right welcome and unless there is a decided change the officers will be saddest when they come to depart.

NEW TERM OF SUPREME COURT

A new session of the Supreme Court was opened yesterday morning and will continue for the remainder of the week. During the day the court disposed of the case of Oahu College vs. Tax Assessor, and the Territory of Hawaii vs. A. Fernandez. The latter case is a test of the law for protection against explosives. The defendant was arrested for storing explosives, and was fined for keeping explosives in greater quantity than allowed by law. The question argued before the Supreme Court, was as to whether or not turpentine is an explosive.

Among the important cases on the calendar for the session are the Ferris and Donigro murder cases. The Nottley will case is also on the calendar.

The case of Territory vs. Aki is to be submitted on briefs.

FOR SALE.

A SET OF FOWLER'S STEAM plow machinery consisting of a pair of 14 horse traction engines, balance plow, heavy and medium cultivators, and harrow.

The plant is in use breaking a salt marsh in California; but will finish the work in June and will be sold for half its cost in England.

Apply to JOHN W. FERRIS, 320 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal. 6452



Storm-proof, effective, for ventilating factories of all kinds, public buildings, residences, etc.

Merchant's Metal "Spanish" Tiles

Ornamental, Storm-Proof, Easily Laid.

These tiles are recommended by leading architects, engineers and builders of first class buildings. Merchant's "Gothic" Shingles, copper, galvanized steel screw plates. Send for illustrated book-let of our specialties, mailed free upon application. MERCHANT & CO., Inc., Sole Manufacturers, 517 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Class S. Judd has been elected to membership in the Alpha Delta Phi at Yale.

The money for the young men's vacation house at Wahiawa is more than half raised.

A. B. Wood presented his accounts as receiver for the Star Block yesterday and asked leave to resign.

A petition for a special election to incorporate the city of Honolulu under the municipal bill is being circulated.

The Oceanic Gas & Electric Company went out of business altogether yesterday. Gay Owens taking over the entire business.

Richard C. Morse, General Secretary of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., is expected here April 21 or 22 for a brief visit.

The will of the late Wm. H. McGregor was filed for probate yesterday. The value of the estate is unknown, but it is left to the brother of deceased.

Col. J. W. Jones has received word from the War Department that the National Guard of Hawaii may soon be equipped with Krag-Jorgensen rifles.

Cards were received yesterday announcing the marriage of Miss Agnes Girard to Frederick A. Klump on April 2nd in Omaha. They will be at home in Honolulu after October 1st. Mrs. Klump is the daughter of Col. Girard.

Ex-Senator D. L. Withington of San Diego and James McMullin, editor of the San Diego Union, came down on the Alameda and were shown about town yesterday by Bishop Restarick. Mr. McMullin was formerly one of the editors of the San Francisco Call.

The new charter for Theodore Roosevelt Command, Spanish War Veterans, was received yesterday in the Alameda's mail and will be presented to the Command by the Provisional Corps Commander at a special meeting to be called by the Captain of the Command.

"Colonel" Lake was convicted yesterday in the Police Court of keeping a disorderly house at Queen Emma hall, and was sentenced by Judge Wilcox to four months' imprisonment in Oahu Prison at hard labor and to pay the costs of the case. An appeal was noted.

The Sunday Examiner has a yellow article by Miss Jesse Ackerman, entitled "The 700 Beds I Have Slept In." Miss Ackerman will be remembered as a companion of Ada Mercurt in Iwilei exposures here, an occurrence which was made memorable by one of Yardley's best cartoons.

The Young Men's Christian Association has selected Thursday evening, April 30, as the date for the public annual anniversary of the Association. A fine program is being arranged for celebrating the thirty-fourth anniversary. It is expected that Governor Dole will be the principal speaker.

A. Barnes has filed suit in the Circuit Court against Chas. R. Collins for dissolution of partnership. The plaintiff says they are joint owners in property on Liliha street held in Collins' name, and property at Waikiki held in his, Barnes', name. They had agreed to carry on a general business as partners, share expenses and profits. The plaintiff claims to have carried out his part of the agreement, but that the defendant has not done so.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

No word has yet been received from Washington as to the Tanbara case.

The dispatches say that just before Roosevelt left the capital he granted six reprieves and denied seven applications for executive clemency. The Tanbara case may have been among these, but if so, no word was sent to the local authorities.

The nine months' old son of John D. Seabury died yesterday at the home of the grandmother, Mrs. M. Seabury, in Liliha street. Mr. and Mrs. Seabury came down from Puunene last week to attend the wedding of a sister, and the little fellow took cold, which developed into pneumonia. The funeral will take place from the family residence this afternoon, the burial being from the Catholic cathedral to the Catholic cemetery.

(From Monday's daily.)

Major Ennis, who was at one time in charge of the Artillery post at Camp McKinley, is now a full-fledged colonel in the corps.

The Japanese baby struck by a Rapid Transit car on north King street Saturday afternoon died at the Japanese Hospital at noon yesterday. The little one had been more severely hurt than was at first supposed, and so the motorman's presence of mind was of no avail. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth will hold an inquest today.

Miss Mary A. Gonsalves and Harry White were married last evening.

Governor Dole with the Executive Council is at work on the municipal bill. Kimura has been given another ten days to file exceptions in the Supreme Court. He is under sentence of death for murder.

The will of the late Christian F. Wolfe was filed for probate yesterday. The estate is worth \$7,000 and the property is left to the widow and children.

The son of Supt. H. E. Cooper was quite badly burned on Sunday by jumping into a pit where rice hulls were burning. The boy was brought to Honolulu yesterday for treatment.

Bids were opened in the Public Works office yesterday for construction of the Ahualoa road in Hamakua. The bids were: Leo Kaiser, \$15,500; Whitehouse and Hawxhurst, \$18,500; C. P. Benton, \$13,889.

Alfredo Andrade de Mattos has brought suit against Jose G. Serrao for falsely, maliciously, and wilfully signing and swearing to a complaint charging him with common nuisance at Hilo a short time ago. The defendant is alleged to have sworn that plaintiff had cattle on certain premises which disturbed the neighborhood at night.

THE FIREMAN is in great danger from falling bricks or timbers as well as from the flames. No fire department is properly equipped without a supply of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. This liniment is unexcelled for burns and bruises. One application gives relief. Try it. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

ain in Stomach

It has been said that a healthy person doesn't know he has a stomach.

How unhealthy the dyspeptic must be!

He feels as if he were all stomach, and one thing that makes him feel so is that pain at the pit of the stomach—sometimes an "all-gone feeling"; sometimes a "burning sensation."

"I suffered from pains in my stomach and could not eat. An old gentleman told me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I did, and after the use of four bottles I gained my appetite, and I was soon completely cured, so that now I feel like a new man. On no account would I be without Hood's Sarsaparilla in my house." HENRY CALLAN, 71 Commercial St., Portland, Me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Cure dyspepsia, invigorate and tone the whole digestive system.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials, Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, April 20, 1903.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val.	Bid	Ask.
MERCANTILE				
C. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100	.....	400
L. B. Kerr Co., Ltd....	200,000	50	.....	50
SUGAR				
Swa.	5,000,000	20	23 1/2	24 1/2
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100	.....	260
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,512,740	100	.....	50
Haw. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	.....	27
Honolulu	750,000	100	.....	.....
Honolulu & P.	2,000,000	20	.....	15
Haiku	500,000	100	.....	.....
Kahuku	500,000	20	.....	23 1/2
Kel Plan, Co., L'd. .	2,500,000	50	8	9
Kipahulu	100,000	100	.....	.....
Koloa	500,000	100	.....	.....
McBryde Sug. Co. L'd.	8,500,000	20	.....	42 1/2
Oahu Sugar Co.	5,000,000	100	103	106
Onomes	1,000,000	20	25 1/2	26 1/2
Ookala	500,000	20	.....	9
Oahu Sugar Co. Ltd.	5,000,000	100	.....	9 1/2
Olowalu	150,000	100	.....	103
Pasahau Sugar Plantation Co.	5,000,000	50	.....	.....
Pauole	500,000	100	.....	770
Pala	750,000	100	.....	.....
Pepeekeo	750,000	100	.....	.....
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	100	.....
Waialua Agr. Co.	4,500,000	100	.....	85
Waialua	700,000	100	.....	100
Waianae	250,000	100	.....	155
STEAMSHIP CO'S				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	115	115
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	800,000	100	.....	117 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	.....	.....
Hon. R. T. & L. Co. .	1,000,000	100	75	.....
Mutual Tel. Co.	150,000	10	.....	.....

DOINGS ON MAUI ISLE

Beckwith Golden Wedding Is Celebrated.

MAUI, April 18, 1903.—Yesterday was the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Edward G. Beckwith of Hamakua. This golden wedding was not marked by any social function on account of the ill-health of Mrs. Beckwith. However, their many friends on Oahu and Maui did not fail to remember the occasion.

From friends in Honolulu where they resided for many years, the doctor being the beloved president of Oahu College and later as the popular pastor of the Central Union church, was received a purse of \$525 in gold, and a testimonial in the form of a vellum scroll bearing the names of the people whom he had married, and other old friends.

Maui residents—members of his Pala church and others, presented a roll-top desk and chair, and an invalid's table for Mrs. Beckwith, and \$65 in gold. The whole island community joined in offering Dr. and Mrs. Beckwith their heartfelt congratulations and extend to them best wishes for many years of continued happiness. Easter Sunday was duly celebrated on Maui. At the Pala Foreign church Dr. E. G. Beckwith preached an interesting sermon on the resurrection of the soul. At the Church of the Good Shepherd in Wailuku, Rev. Wm. Auld held the usual Easter service and preached a sermon appropriate to the occasion. Trains of the Kahului R. R. Co. conveyed people to Wailuku from the various points of the central part of the island, thus affording them an opportunity to attend church and also the baseball game in the afternoon. Bishop Restarick is expected on Maui in about two weeks to hold the confirmation exercises customary during Easter.

STRAY NOTES.

Tonight in Castle Hall, Wailuku, the Aloha Lodge No. 3, K. of P. will give a ball in celebration of the first anniversary of the dedication of their hall.

By the Claudine of Wednesday Miss Clara Snow, formerly of Hampton, Virginia, arrived on Maui. She is the new principal of Maunaloa Seminary. Dr. and Mrs. R. O. McGuffin of Hana, who have been enjoying a trip to the Coast also returned to their home by the same steamer.

George Baldwin of Hamakua, departed by Tuesday's steamer for Honolulu intending to take the "China" for an outing in his old home in California. During his absence Mr. Krumpholtz, the new chemist at Paia, will act in a similar capacity at Hamakua.

On Monday, congratulations were in order to Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Aiken of Puuomale, Makawao, upon the advent of a baby girl into their household. Today by the Claudine Mrs. C. B. Wells and Miss Laura Wells of Wailuku, depart for Honolulu on their way to the Coast by the Alameda. The trip is taken to benefit the health of Miss Wells.

Yesterday the dead body of a Japanese man was found in the new Spreckels' ditch at Kaupakalua, Makawao. It was so swollen and disfigured by a 4 or 5 days' exposure as to be unrecognizable. He was a man of about 30 years of age and had \$5.30 in his trouser's pocket. Dr. W. F. McConkey decided that the Japanese came to his death by drowning. Deputy Sheriff Edgar Morton is holding a coroner's inquest today.

Normal Instructor C. W. Baldwin of Hawaii spent the Easter vacation in Hilo.

By today's steamer, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Dowsett returned to Honolulu after a brief outing at "Cransmore," Makawao.

Senator H. P. Baldwin has recently purchased the lot of land known as the old Maunaloa Seminary premises. The lumber for a new cottage is on the grounds—awaiting the carpenters. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin and family intend spending their summers at "Maunaloa."

L. R. Crook of Wailuku took passage on the steamer Mauna Loa of Tuesday for Honolulu.

A well contested game of baseball was played during the afternoon of the 12th at Wells' Park, Wailuku, before a large crowd of spectators. It was the first league game of the season and the last year's champions—the Morning Stars won over the Wailuku after a hard struggle by a score of 7 to 4. Jackson pitched for the former club and Charlie Thompson for the latter.

On Wednesday the brigantine Galilee, Treanor, master, arrived in Kahului from Tacoma with a cargo of lumber. She leaves for Fanning Island next Wednesday to deliver some merchandise.

Weather—42 degrees at Kula (4000 ft. elevation)—Thursday night—the 17th—Weather—Heavy trades with occasional rains.

Bulletin on Sial.

Jared Smith, director of the United States Agricultural Experiment Station, has prepared a report on the sial industry, which has been forwarded to the Agricultural Department at Washington for approval. Immediately upon its return a bulletin will be issued from the Experiment Station embodying this report.

The Inter-Island steamer Waiialeale came in from Kauai ports yesterday, and went at once to the Railway wharf to discharge her sugar cargo. All the island boats coming in yesterday report smooth weather about the group.

KAHULUI ARC LIGHTS

Deaths on Maui of Judge Kaleikau and Mr. Silva.

Supt. R. W. Filler of the K. R. R. Co. has just completed the installation of an electric light plant at Kahului, by which the work in the yard and on the wharf can be carried on by night almost as well as by day.

The system includes 100 lights, of which five are arc lights, the remainder being incandescent lamps, and when they were first turned on for practical work on Tuesday evening last, they proved a perfect success. The offices and warehouses are all amply supplied with lamps, but the system has not been extended to general public service, and will only be used when needed by the company for yard and wharf work.

Dr. Raymond has sold out the Kahikini meat market to a Chinaman, and beef will go up a notch. Fred Ganzell and J. A. Barr came over from Honolulu to join the Galilee on her trip to Fanning Island, for a four months' trip.

Mr. Frank Silva of Wailuku, for many years a luna on Wailuku Plantation, died at his residence at Wailuku last Sunday evening. Mr. Silva had been in failing health for some time.

On Tuesday afternoon Judge S. E. Kaleikau died at his residence at Wahee of heart failure, after a week's illness. His death was unexpected. The remains were interred at Wahee on Wednesday afternoon.

Judge Kaleikau was born at Honokahau, North Maui, 49 years ago, where he spent his childhood. He was a pupil and graduate of Lahainaluna. On reaching manhood, he removed to Wailuku, and in 1880 became a member of the Wailuku police force, which position he held for a number of years. Afterwards he studied law in the office of Attorney John Richardson for two years. About 1893 he was appointed District Magistrate for Honouliuli, District of Wailuku, which position he has ever since filled.—Maui News.

FARMERS TO HOLD A GATHERING

The next regular meeting of the Farmers' Institute will be held at the Wailuku Colony on Saturday, April 25, 1903. There will be an outdoor session at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and an evening session at 7:30 o'clock in the school house.

The program for the afternoon is "A Practical Talk on Cows," by J. E. Higgins of Honolulu, to be followed by a discussion led by Dr. E. C. Shorey; and "The Question of Feed in Hawaii," by Jared G. Smith, followed by a discussion led by B. O. Clark.

In the evening the following papers will be presented: "Some Injurious Insects of Hawaii," by D. L. Van Dine; "The Importance of Irrigation in Hawaiian Agriculture," by G. G. Kellogg; "The Planting of Grounds About Homes in the Country," by J. E. Higgins; and a discussion of the possibility of sial becoming an important industry in Hawaii, led by A. H. Turner, manager of the Hawaiian Fiber Company.

The out-of-town members desiring to attend the meeting should notify the Secretary of the Society of their intention to be present in order that entertainment may be provided for them at the Colony.

JAPANESE WOMAN STEPS TO DEATH

A Japanese woman, aged about 30 years, the wife of a man named Hirada, stepped from a car of the King street line while it was in motion on Sunday afternoon and, falling on her head, was so badly hurt that she died in about two hours, never regaining consciousness. The car was just making the turn from McCully into King street when the woman stepped off, and she did it so quickly that Conductor Murray, who was in charge of the car, did not have time to give the motorman the bell nor to attempt to save the woman. It seems almost impossible, in fact, for the Asiaties to learn the ways of electric cars, and it frequently happens that they have to be restrained by force by the carmen to prevent them meeting with disaster through trying to get on or off while the cars are in motion.

This woman fell directly on her head, and it was seen at once that she was badly hurt. The patrol wagon was sent for, of course, but before it reached the scene of the accident she had been taken away by her husband and Dr. McDonald called to attend her. She was beyond human aid, however. The woman was employed as a nurse girl in the family of Prof. French, of Punahou College.

HACKFELD CASE IN FEDERAL COURT

The trial of H. Hackfeld & Co. for violating the immigration law began yesterday in United States Court before a jury. The escape of twelve Japs is charged against the company. The evidence of the prosecution had not been finished yesterday. Dr. L. E. Cofer and J. F. Brown were on the stand.

The barkentine S. N. Castle came into port yesterday, twelve days from San Francisco, with a general cargo. She had fair wind and a smooth trip all the way, and did not sight a vessel on the road.

OUTLAW M'KINNEY DIES IN A BATTLE WITH OFFICERS

Kills a Deputy Sheriff Before He Is Brought Down by a Bullet.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

BAKERSFIELD, Cal., April 19.—Outlaw "Jim" McKinney is dead. He was killed today in a battle with a large force of deputy sheriffs. The officers had traced McKinney to the house of a Chinaman where he had been hidden for two days, and in the final battle he managed to kill one deputy sheriff and wound a constable, before he was shot.

The Tulare outlaw killed five men—"Tom" Sears at Bakersfield, "Billy" Lynn at Porterville, Charles Blakely and Roy Winchester, in Arizona, and finally a deputy sheriff.

He also figured in many other shooting affrays, wounding many men, since he was first sent to the penitentiary ten years ago for an assault with intent to murder in Tulare County, California. After his release he went to Randsburg, where he figured in some further shooting trouble, but escaped trial. He went to Bakersfield soon afterward, where, in the latter part of 1900, he shot and killed Tom Sears, as the result of a dispute over a game of cards. No one saw the fight and McKinney was acquitted on trial.

Last July he committed his most sensational crime in Porterville, where he killed Billy Lynn and wounded Constable John Willis and another man in a drunken row. He made a sensational escape and for several months wandered practically unmolested around the country. A few weeks ago Sheriff Collins located the outlaw at Hermosillo, Mexico, and an application for his extradition was made, but the Mexican authorities released him before the arrival of the papers and he disappeared.

Heir for Holland's Throne.

LONDON, April 19.—A dispatch from the Hague states it is reported there that Queen Wilhelmina is about to present Holland with an heir to the throne.

Over a year ago stories were current of a great scandal in the Court of the Netherlands involving charges of brutal conduct toward the Queen by Prince Henry, her consort. However in a few weeks the girl Queen had made up her differences with the Prince.

Holland is anxious for an heir to the throne for in the event of the death of the Queen before an heir were born all Europe might be plunged into a struggle to secure the possession of Holland, as a German prince claims that he is the nearest kin to the Queen, and that the throne should descend to him, in case of the absence of a direct heir.

SENATE PASSES THROUGH CURRENT APPROPRIATIONS

(Continued from page 1.)

same time protecting the public. The measure, he said, was similar to those in force on the mainland, and he commented on the high standard of Hawaiian education and predicted that Hawaiians would pass the needed examinations.

Kumala said he would favor the bill as he believed it would protect the Hawaiians. The bill was read through, and then, just as the translation began, a motion to adjourn prevailed.

IN THE SENATE.

Senator Paris for the Public Expenditures Committee reported favorably Vida's opium license bill but with a dozen or more amendments. The most important is one requiring a relative or officer who find that the opium eater is wasting his estate or destroying the peace and happiness of his family, shall notify the licensee not to sell him opium. A fine and imprisonment is provided for violations. Another amendment provides that only three licenses shall be sold in Honolulu and one license in each outside district. To be considered with the bill.

HOUSE MADE A MISTAKE.

Senator Brown called attention to the fact that a mistake had been made by the House clerk in returning Senate Bill No. 4, the Hilo Railway franchise, as having passed third reading. He said the bill had not passed in the House but had been amended, and moved that it be returned to the House immediately. This was done.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Senator Achi for the Judiciary Committee reported favorably Senate Bills 173, 174, 175, 177 and 178 all making minor changes recommended by the Chief Justice. Reports adopted—bills to be read a third time today.

Senator Dickey reported House Bill No. 71, reducing the penalty for selling liquor from two years to one year, recommending that the bill be laid on the table as the Senate had already made that amendment. To be considered with the bill.

Senator Baldwin made a verbal report on the resolution for free distribution of the county bill saying an item of \$6,000 had already been inserted in the Appropriation bill for printing. "This resolution has the approval of the Bar Association," he added facetiously.

Senator Achi reported favorably Senate Bill No. 176 making a number of changes relating to the jurisdiction of district magistrates. To be considered with the bill.

The clerk communicated the action of the House in concurring in the Senate amendments to the jury law, Hackfeld's license bill, and the act to encourage diversified industries. There was also communicated House

bills to permit the gathering of mail and ferns, and also to make leprosy a ground for divorce. Passed first reading.

RESOLUTIONS.

Senator Kalaokalani moved the insertion of an item of \$30,240 in the Appropriation bill for police in Honolulu; twelve foot police at \$60 per month and six mounted police at \$90 per month. To be considered with the bill.

Senator Brown presented a joint resolution to order the Board of Health to close the wholesale fish market at Waikeke, Hilo. He said the market had been opened in August, that it was for the benefit of only four persons and had greatly increased the price of fish.

Senator Paris said that ten per cent was added to the price of fish as commission for the wholesale market. Senator Achi opposed the resolution and said competition would keep down the price.

Senator C. Brown said that ten per cent was charged for inspection and no fish were sold at Waikeke. The resolution was referred to Senators from Hawaii: J. T. Brown, Paris, Woods and Kaohi.

Senator Achi introduced a bill "To provide for the filing of suits in Forma Pauperis." Passed first reading.

Senator Isenberg moved the insertion in the Appropriation bill of an item of \$750 for ambulance for the Board of Health. Adopted.

Senator McCandless presented a joint resolution for the reservation of the Olia crater as a reservoir. Adopted.

Senator Kalua moved the insertion of an item of \$1200 for a dam at Wailuku and it was adopted with an amendment by Baldwin making it for retaining wall.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Senate Bill 49, granting land in Hilo to the county of East Hawaii for park and other public purposes, passed second reading.

Senators J. T. Brown and Paris favored the bill but Achi said it was contrary to the Organic act.

Senators Crabbe and C. Brown said the land was being given only for the use of the county. Baldwin replied that the land and wharves could not be deeded to the county. McCandless stated that 500 acres right in Hilo were too much for one park—five acres were sufficient.

Palmer Woods replied that the land was of no value, and consisted of the 1881 lava flow. Section 2, conferring power on the supervisors, was stricken out. The bill will be read a third time today.

INSURANCE BILL.

The bill to regulate and license the insurance business was taken up section by section. The provision for imprisonment for thirty days for failure to obey a subpoena by the commission-

ELLIS LANDO IN THE LEAD

Naval Academy Plum May Go to High School.

The official announcement of the result of the examinations held on Friday at the High School for the appointment to the Naval Academy from Hawaii will probably be made to Delegate Kalaianaoe today. It is believed that the plum goes to Ellis Lando, a High School boy, who is said to have made the highest average percentage in all subjects.

When the announcement was made that the Delegate was ready to receive applications for examinations, about fifteen young men from the various schools of the city responded, including the High School, Kamehameha, St. Louis and Oahu Colleges, but when the actual test came on Friday only four were present for the competition.

Of these four, young Lando made an excellent showing, although the contest was keen and the others displayed creditable knowledge of the various subjects on which the candidates were quizzed.

Ellis Lando, who will be nineteen years of age next November, came to Honolulu from San Francisco four years ago with his father, J. Lando, the Fort street merchant. He entered the High School and has advanced from grade to grade and is now in the senior class and is to be graduated this spring. He has always been known as a studious, ambitious young fellow. He was fitting to go to Berkeley. Upon hearing of the opportunity for a naval career, young Lando decided to make the attempt for the appointment, and if the plum goes to him, he intends to make his way in the Naval Academy. If hard, intelligent work will count for anything.

er was stricken out, leaving only a \$100 fine.

Senator Baldwin moved to strike out the second requiring a deposit of \$200,000 in the Territory or any of the States. Carried.

In section 6, the six months' imprisonment penalty was stricken out. An amendment was made requiring local companies to have a capital of \$100,000 and that \$50,000 must be paid up in cash.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

An amendment was made requiring all fees collected to be paid into the treasury; instead of being used for expenses.

Section 22, prohibiting the holding of real estate by insurance companies was stricken out. Section 23 was also stricken out.

On motion of Senator Baldwin an amendment was made by which the two per cent tax on all premiums is to be paid to the insurance commissioner instead of to the tax assessor. This tax is levied in addition to the fees. The citizenship requirement for agents is also stricken out.

The act is to go into effect October 1st, 1903, in order to give insurance agents a chance to communicate with their home companies.

TREASURER IS COMMISSIONER.

Senator Achi moved to make the treasurer the commissioner instead of the auditor. Senator Crabbe moved that a new office of insurance commissioner be created. Baldwin and McCandless, opposed a new office as an unnecessary expense. It was finally left to the treasurer, but may be changed again on the third reading. The bill passed—to be read a third time today.

The pharmacy bill was deferred until today.

The bill providing for enforcement of liens by shipping companies passed second reading.

The committee amendment compelling shipping companies to hold non-perishable goods for ninety days was opposed by Brown who said that it would make shipping companies build warehouses and that the goods could be left there for eighty-eight days. The bill carried as in the bill—thirty days. The bill passed second reading—to be read a third time today.

EXTRA SESSION TALK.

Senator Achi moved to defer the Appropriation bill until Monday, as the House wouldn't pass it anyway.

"What are you trying to do, force an extra session?" asked Brown.

"That's what we are coming to," returned Achi, "they will be doing good if they pass the loan bill in the House."

Senator Dickey favored the motion and said the House had the Emergency and unpaid bills now, and had not acted upon them.

"I don't believe in this," said Brown. "I don't want an extra session. Let the Senate pass the bill, and have their hands clean, and then the odium will rest on the House. We can put the emergency appropriations in this same bill."

It was finally decided to take up the bill in evening session.

The medical law amendment passed second reading on adoption of the committee's report.

THIRD READINGS.

The bill amending the law relating to pounds and estrays passed third reading with twelve yeas.

The bill to provide for the incorporation of societies for the prevention of cruelty to children passed third reading with fourteen yeas.

The House bill appropriating \$5,000 for breakwater at Kalaupapa passed third reading with the same vote.

House Bill No. 83, providing for right of action for damages, etc., passed third reading unanimously.

Senate Bill 15, the bill amending the general railroad law, passed third reading with thirteen yeas.

The bill amending the beer law as passed over the Governor's veto passed third reading. One amendment was left out by mistake according to Dickey.

Continued on page 3.)

LABOR HAS ORGANIZED

Hilo Mechanics Are Ready for Work.

HILO, April 12.—Fireman's Hall was crowded again last Saturday night by mechanics and others interested in forming a federation of allied trades. H. Kendall occupied the chair and A. R. Hancock acted as secretary in the absence of Mr. Clement.

After the meeting was called to order the secretary read the preamble to the Constitution and By-Laws and it was adopted as read. The prompt adoption of the Constitution and By-Laws followed. H. Kendall was elected president by acclamation and he was escorted to the chair amid great applause. James M. Cameron, vice-president, and Emil Wery, treasurer, were also elected by acclamation. The choice of a secretary will not be made until the next meeting on Monday, April 20.—Herald.

WAIKAELE SETTLEMENT.

The concert at Waikaele Mission Church on Saturday night was a grand success from every point of view, and Miss Wight was highly praised for the creditable work of her pupils. The class and individual work of the little ones spoke volumes for the efforts of the teacher and the personal appearance of some of the pupils on Saturday was in marked contrast with that of a year ago.—Herald.

TO CELEBRATE THE FOURTH.

At the mass meeting called last Friday evening to consider preliminaries for celebrating the Fourth of July, J. U. Smith was temporary chairman and L. W. Haworth temporary secretary. It was agreed to call another meeting Saturday evening April 18, when permanent officers will be chosen.—Tribune.

OTHER NOTES.

There is a movement on foot to organize a Jockey Club to take over Hoolulu Park and manage it on the Fourth of July. The Directors of the Stables Company have decided to have no racing at the Park on the Fourth, but are willing to turn it over to any reliable parties. The proposed Jockey Club may lease the premises for a year, or for the Fourth of July occasion alone. This is to be determined by the members.—Tribune.

Sheriff Andrews has imported a pair of blood hounds. They arrived by the Amy Turner and are said to be very fine specimens of the man hunting variety. After this, when steel manacles and a double guard fail to do the work, we will all turn out for an old fashioned southern man hunt of the ante bellum style.—Tribune.

G. H. Gere, who has been surveying for the proposed road improvements from the Volcano House to Kau, was in the city the first of the week. Mr. Gere has completed surveys over 9 3/4 miles of the lower end of the road. Bids have been called for four miles of the road, and as soon as the surveyor's notes are in, bids will be called for the remaining portions of the road. The road will be 18 feet wide and covered with macadam to a depth of four inches.

E. H. Austin was a Volcano House visitor over Sunday. He reports that the hotel and grounds have undergone a great transformation under the care of Manager Biddood.

Sunday evening April 26, Judge Little with the assistance of Rev. S. L. Desha will talk to the boys and girls and grown people of Waikaele upon the subject of "patriotism."

A Japanese at Puna, crazed by a long siege of typhoid fever, attempted to commit Hari-kari one day last week. He slashed his abdomen with a razor, almost disemboweling himself. Dr. Holland put him together and his chances are fair for recovery.

Nigel Jackson is booming baseball at Olua and has sent a challenge to Hilo. Mr. Rowland is out after a niao to cross bats with the Oluaites and says he is rounding up a good team. These two teams should get down to fine training for a match on July 4.

Company D. circles are at present agitated with a discussion of a proposed sham battle to be pulled off some time in the near future. The matter has not been positively decided upon, but it will probably take place at Puna. If so arrangements for a general excursion will be made.

Prof. Henshaw is back from a prolonged trip to outside points where he has been prosecuting his natural history investigations.

The committee in charge of the Elk minstrel show are contemplating giving a two nights performance at the Hoolulu Park pavilion.

The pupils of the Hilo Boarding school will soon be outfitted with uniforms. Orders have been placed for 150 suits. The uniform is regulation U. S. Army fatigue dress of brown khaki trimmed in blue.

FERRIS WANTS A NEW TRIAL

E. A. Douthitt, as attorney for George Ferris, under sentence of death, for murder in the first degree, yesterday asked for a rehearing on the motion for a new trial. The grounds for the motion are that the record does not show that the defendant was ever arraigned for murder, or that he was present at the impelling of the jury or trial of the cause, or that he was in court when the death sentence was passed, or that he was asked whether he had anything to say before sentence was passed.

An affidavit by E. C. Peters in support of the motion is appended.

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the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the
kind, and cures everything hitherto untried.
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renowned and well-merited reputation for damage-
ments of the kidneys, pains in the back, and
kidney ailments, affording prompt relief where
other well-tried remedies have been powerless.
THERAPION NO. 2 fortifies the blood,
nourishes the system, cures rheumatism and swelling
of joints, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which
it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury,
sarsaparilla &c., to the destruction of the system
and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the
whole system through the blood, and thoroughly
eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.
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surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to
those suffering from the enervating influence of
long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.
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THE MONEY BELONGS TO THE CHINESE

Opinion of Special
Committee of
House.

(From Saturday's Daily.)
A very large part of the time of the
House yesterday afternoon was taken
up with the consideration of the re-
port of the special committee on the
Chinese Fund. The committee sub-
mitted a long report, together with
the evidence upon which its findings had
been based, and the report was ordered
printed after its reading in Hawaiian
had been dispensed with. The sum-
ming up of the committee was as fol-
lows:

It is quite apparent from the law,
and the testimony elicited, that the
fund referred to is not peculiarly a
"Chinese Fund." It is in fact "Bal-
ance due depositors in the late Hawa-
ian Postal Savings Bank," some of
which is the property of other national-
ities, but the mass of it belongs to citi-
zens of China, who were compulsory
depositors in said bank. At the time
annexation took place there was none
of this money on hand, all having been
used for Public Works. The "Fund"
was money sent here to pay amounts
due depositors in the defunct Hawa-
ian Postal Savings Bank in accordance
with requisitions sent to Washington
signed by the Governor and counter-
signed by the Secretary of the Territo-
ry. So long as the Government paid
interest for the use of those deposits
it had the undoubted right to the use
of them. By the Organic Act interest
ceased on those deposits on the 1st day
of July, 1900, and when the Federal
Government remitted the exact amount
claimed by the Territorial Government
as due to the depositors for their de-
posits and interest thereon to July 1st,
1900, the money so remitted should have
been held sacred as a trust fund for the
payment of such depositors. As to
whether this fund can be used, by the
Territorial Government, the Attorney-
General renders an opinion that it can-
not be so used. His opinion we do not en-
dorse. He admits that the Hawaiian
laws pertaining to deposits in the Hawa-
ian Postal Savings Bank were re-
pealed by the Organic Act. Any busi-
ness man would tell him that "interest
is money paid for the use of money"
and when no interest is being paid for
a trust fund in one's possession it
would be wrong to use such fund.

He does not state the law when he
says that part of the Immigration Laws
of Hawaii are still in force. It appears
as of yesterday that he was arguing
before the courts that the U. S. Immi-
gration Laws had superseded the Hawa-
ian Laws in toto and that the per-
mits in the hands of returning Chinese
were void, having been annulled by the
Joint Resolution which annexed Hawaii
to the Union. In a Territory of the
United States the Immigration Laws of
the Union maintain, and when the U. S.
Government saw fit to register the Chi-
nese laborers and thereby granted them
the right to remain in Hawaii for an
unlimited period, it did so intelligently,
and such registration did abrogate their
agreement to depart.

We hold that the money sent here
by the Federal Government is due and
payable to all the depositors in the late
Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank, whether
Chinese or otherwise, except, in the
latter instance they should, when pre-
sented their pass books, exhibit their
registration papers.

It would be wrong to withhold for
an unlimited time this money which is
the property of men who have earned
it by the sweat of their brows to the
enrichment of Hawaiian planters, and
who have been granted by the U. S.
Government an unlimited time of residence.

There was no forfeiture clause in the
agreement to depart as soon as they
ceased to be employed at agricultural
labor, nor can they be now deported un-
der any law of the United States should
they be found at other employment.

They should have their deposits when
properly demanded. We believe that
the using of this fund, as it has been
used under the directions of Acting
Governor Cooper, was most reprehensi-
ble. All the evidence goes to show that
it has been handled in a most unbusi-
nesslike manner, and presented a great
temptation to those in charge of it,
which unfortunately some of them were
unable to resist.

After the admission by W. H. Wright,
Treasurer, of abstracting money of
which he was in charge, he should not
have been permitted to go except un-
der the surveillance of an officer.

Don't be held-up by impure beers

Out of six of the most popular beers sold in the Islands, the
Government Chemist has found in a recent examination that the
ONLY ONE PURE and FREE FROM PRESERVATIVE acids IS

PRIMO LAGER

If your local dealer does not carry it, send your order direct
to the HONOLULU BREWING & MALTING CO., and it will
receive prompt attention.

We believe that Governor Dole did
not use his customary good judgment,
after he was informed of Wright's
delinquency, in not ordering his im-
mediate arrest or placing him under
surveillance, and was wrong in follow-
ing Secretary Cooper's advice to give
him farther time to make good his
shortage.

We believe that Governor Dole and
Secretary of the Territory Cooper from
their silence in not immediately calling
the attention of Attorney-General Dole
to the fact of Wright's confession of
abstracting those government moneys
aided him in making his escape from
the Territory.

We advise that the whole fund be
placed in the Treasury and that it be
paid out to the owners of claims
against the late Hawaiian Postal Sav-
ings Bank as quickly as it can be done
with regard to its getting into the prop-
er hands.

And with this view submit herewith
an Act appointing a Board to super-
vise and facilitate the disbursement of
this "Chinese Fund," and as soon as
possible placing the amount in the
hands of the parties to whom it properly
belongs.

The fact that the Auditor-General
did not discharge his duty in the su-
pervision of the accounts of the several
departments is no excuse for the negli-
gence of the several heads thereof, a
negligence which gave opportunity for
wholesale embezzlement, and amounted
in our opinion to criminal carelessness.

In Mr. Cooper's evidence will be
found the statement that W. H. Wright
informed him that the abstraction (by
him, Wright) of Government funds had
been going on for two years and a half.

If such statement is true, as to the
period of time, then it would go to show
that the abstraction of money from the
general funds of the Territory was
made good by a taking from the "Chi-
nese Fund" of sufficient money to meet
the shortage and would account for the
uneven amount covered by the I.
O. U.

That I. O. U. presents some peculiar
features. It is written in three shades
of ink—date in one shade—body of
document in another—and signature in
another. But further investigation is
barred by the absence of W. H. Wright,
and we have to accept the I. O. U. as a
confession of guilt.

With regard to Locker No. 2, the key
was found in the bookkeeper's safe.
Mr. Cooper testifies that Mr. Hapai
informed him that he (Hapai) could find
the key—and proceeded to do so.

Mr. Hapai admits the finding of the
key, but asserts that it was purely
accidental and without prior knowl-
edge on his part.

Section 163 of the Organic Act pro-
vides as follows: "That any money of
the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank that
shall remain unpaid to the persons en-
titled thereto on the first day of July,
1901, and any assets of said bank shall
be turned over by the government of
Hawaii to the treasurer of the United
States, and the Secretary of the Treas-
ury shall cause an account to be start-
ed, as of said date, between such gov-
ernment of Hawaii and the United
States in respect to said Hawaiian Postal
Savings Bank."

It is clearly evident, by the provisions
of the foregoing section of the Organic
Act, that all money remaining unpaid
to the persons thereto entitled on July
1st, 1901, in the Hawaiian Postal Sav-
ings Bank shall be turned over by the
government of Hawaii to the treasurer
of the United States, and how the same
slipped from the mind of the then At-
torney-General so that he illegally ad-
vised the executive of the Territory to
withdraw the money from the First
National Bank of Hawaii, its rightful
place, is a mystery to your committee.

And your committee, therefore, is
of the opinion that the First National
Bank of Hawaii was remiss in paying
the money on drafts endorsed by Henry
E. Cooper personally and not officially.

We present herewith a large mass of
testimony, much of it contradictory,
but all of it showing a strong tendency
to shift the blame from one to another,
giving however undeniable proof of
procrastination and delay, resulting in
the escape of the person claimed to be
guilty. We believe that the passage
of the Act, heretofore referred to and
which we present herewith, is the best
solution of the questions relating to
this "Chinese Fund," and can but hope
that the exposure of this whole matter
will prevent a recurrence of the dis-
graceful carelessness on the part of
Government officers, and prove the im-
perative necessity of demanding suffi-
cient bonds from all government em-
ployees having charge of public funds.

Under all the circumstances your
committee cannot recommend the in-
sertion in the Appropriation Bill in the Ap-
propriation Bill of any amount to cover
W. H. Wright's shortage, and lays the
responsibility for the loss of the money
upon the shoulders of those who par-
ticipated in withdrawing the same from
its rightful place of deposit.

There will undoubtedly be an un-
claimed balance of the "Chinese Fund"
and we suggest that an appropriation
to cover said shortage is unnecessary.
Facts may develop at a future time
throwing more light on this shortage
and proper legislation may then be had
for the purpose of making good the
money lost in the manipulation of this
trust fund.

(Signed)
JONAH KUMALAE,
S. F. CHILLINGWORTH,
A. FEINANDER,
H. A. JAEGER,
CARLOS A. LONG.

Although there was something of a
tangle over it, the House not knowing
just how it should go about doing what
it wanted to do, the report was finally
got ordered to the Printing Committee,
and the bill that accompanied and was
a part of the report was passed, to first
reading. The bill is as follows:

"Section 1. The sum of money now
in the possession of the Treasurer of
the Territory known as the Chinese
fund, and amounting to \$155,546.70 is
hereby declared to be a government
realization.

"Section 2. There is hereby appro-
priated out of the moneys in the treas-
ury received for general revenue the
sum of \$155,546.70 to be paid out on war-
rants drawn by the Auditor, duly in-
sued under the terms and authority of
this act, and in no other manner, and
for no other purpose whatsoever.

"Section 3.—The Governor and the
Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii
are hereby appointed a Board of Ex-
aminers to investigate all claims of
Chinese whose names appear in the
records of the Board of Emigration or
as depositors in the Postal Savings
Bank, or any other persons who have
contributed to the said Chinese fund,
and whenever the said Board is sat-
isfied as to the identity of the claimant,
or his legal representative, they shall
so certify upon the claim, and such cer-
tification shall be full authority for the
Auditor to draw a warrant to pay the
same.

"Section 4. Claimants under this
fund shall not be required to prove that
it is their intention to leave the coun-
try as a condition precedent to securing
the payment of their claim.

"Section 5. This Act shall take effect
from and after its passage."

LOAN BILL IS PASSED FINALLY THROUGH SENATE

(Continued from Page 3.)
porting against purchase of two new
lift pumps. To be considered with the
bill.

INVESTIGATE THE BAND.

Senator Isenberg presented a resolu-
tion calling for a committee of three
to investigate the band. He said the
band boys were being overworked and
he had heard many complaints, and one
of the boys had resigned because he
had to work too hard. The resolution
was adopted.

Another resolution by Isenberg, stop-
ping clerk hire by committees after
April 15th, was adopted. Isenberg said
economy was needed. Crabbie said there
was but \$5,433 left, and though all bills
have been paid, there are still many
extra expenses.

THE LOAN BILL.

Senator Kalanokalanui moved to in-
crease \$250,000 for wharves in Honolulu
to \$400,000. Paris said Baldwin wanted
to know if the increase would be made
up by other reductions on Oahu. Crabbie
said Oahu penitentiary, high lift
pumps, etc., would be cut out. He said
the whole amount was necessary; and
that the revenue from wharves went
to the whole Territory. Achi said we
were above the limit and he would vote
for everything. The item carried at
\$400,000 unanimously.

The item of \$100,000 for Oahu peniten-
tiary was reduced to \$10,000.

An item of \$5,000 was inserted for
Waikuku fire station.

Senator Achi moved the increase of
\$75,000 for Nuuanu reservoir to \$150,000
as asked for. The vote was a tie and
Chairman Isenberg cast the deciding
vote against it.

The item of \$28,000 for high lift pump
and another item of \$25,000 for pipe
were stricken out.

The item of \$2,000 for road from Koloa
to Koloa in Kona was inserted. An
item of \$4,000 for road from Nahuiku to
Hamakua was inserted. The item of
\$4,000 for abutments at Waikuku bridge
was stricken out.

President Crabbie appointed on the
bank committee: Isenberg, Dickey and
Kalanokalanui.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The item of \$60,000 for insane asylum
was increased to \$75,000 on motion of
Isenberg.

Senator Dickey moved to divide \$5,000
for trail to Haleakala, to make \$2,000
for summit house. Senator Baldwin of-
fered to give 100 acres as a site, but the
motion was lost.

An item of \$5,000 for road to Kihel
was inserted. Senator McCandless in
answer to a question from Baldwin said
he understood the Governor to say that
the appropriations could be as much
as desired, but the bond issue should
be kept within the limit.

An item of \$10,000 for road, Kula to
Kihel, was stricken out.

The item of \$18,000 for road; Waikuku
to Kihel, was reduced to \$10,000.

The appropriation of \$30,000 for Fort
street extension was reduced to \$20,000.

Dickey moved to strike out the item
of \$25,000 for extending Queen street;
Isenberg moved to raise it to \$45,000.
Passed as the bill.

An item of \$4,500 for bridge at Wa-
hiawa, Kauai, was inserted on motion
of Nakapahu.

SHAMROCK III IS DAMAGED IN A GALE

WEYMOUTH, Eng., April
17.—The Challenger Shamrock
III suffered an accident here
today that for a time was
thought to put an end to the
race for the America Cup this
year.

The yacht, with full sail
spread, was struck by a squall
which completely dismantled
her. The sails and rigging
came down in a wreck. One
man struck by falling rigging
went overboard and was
drowned. Several sailors were
injured and Sir Thomas Lipton
was slightly hurt. The yacht's
tender quickly went to the res-
cue.

Sir Thomas Lipton stated
that while the accident was a
severe set-back no injury was
done the yacht's hull. He will
be ready for the race on time.

ESTEE SAYS JAP TOOK ADVANTAGE

Kodera, the last of the Hilo Japs con-
victed of illicit distilling, was senten-
ced by Judge Estee on Saturday.

"As a rule this court never punishes
above the lowest penalty for the first
offense," said Judge Estee, "but the
court believes that you took advantage
of the one armed man in this case,
and compelled him to plead guilty and
testify in your behalf."

Kodera denied the charge, but the
court imposed a heavy sentence on the
first count, four months in prison, \$100
fine and \$500 penalty; on the second
count, six months imprisonment and
\$100 fine.

Umakichi Doi pleaded guilty to smug-
gling and was fined \$50. The silk he
attempted to bring in without paying
duty was declared forfeited to the
United States.

WHOOPIING COUGH if neglected,
leads to more serious diseases. Cham-
berlain's Cough Remedy will keep the
cough loose, allay the irritation and
counteract any tendency toward pneu-
monia. It always cures and cures
quickly. All Dealers and Druggists sell
it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents
for Hawaii.

There is some uneasiness in local
shipping circles concerning the fate
of the schooner Concord, which left
here a week ago last Wednesday for
Kohala, and had not arrived there
at last accounts. The Concord, which
is in command of Captain Sam Mana,
has been in trouble before, having lost
some sails in rough weather, and that
time was carried out of her course and
was a long time in making port. It
is not believed now that any worse ad-
venture than that has happened to her
this time.

McCandless moved to increase Oahu
penitentiary from \$10,000 to \$50,000.
Lost.

The bill was then put on its passage
and was carried, twelve to one; Isen-
berg voting "no," C. Brown and Kaohi
being absent. "Trying to make a re-
cord," President Crabbie remarked in a
heavy aside when Isenberg voted "no,"
"for the next election," he added.

Isenberg flared up and said he had a
right to vote as he pleased. Crabbie re-
plied that he was speaking to the clerk.
"I rise to a question of privilege,"
said Isenberg, getting angry.
"Sit down, I was not talking to you,"
said the chair. That ended the discus-
sion and the Senate adjourned.

IT'S ALL TALK.

Yes, But it is Honolulu Talk
the Kind that Counts in
Honolulu.

Talk that tells.
Talk that's endorsed.
Every day talk by people who know.
City talk, kidney talk.

Do kidneys talk?

Well, yes, both loud and long.

You should learn the kidney lan-
guage.

Backache in kidney talk means kidney
ache.

Lame back means lame kidneys.

A bad back is simply
The kidneys talking trouble.

Here's Honolulu talk and kidney talk:
Mrs. Grace Dodd of 524 Young street,
this city, informs us: "My sufferings
were of a complicated nature; I had
enlargement of the liver, according to
the doctors' diagnosis, and besides
this was troubled with severe pains in
the right side, and a lame back. I
had these backache pains for two
years, and so severe were they at times
that they prevented me from sleeping.

All the medicines I tried were of no
avail until I got some of Doan's Back-
ache Kidney Pills at the Hollister
Drug Co.'s store, and used them. The
benefit obtained was wonderful; the
backache was entirely relieved and I
cannot be too grateful for this since I
now enjoy good sleep—one of the chief
of Nature's blessings."

It is important to get the same medi-
cine which helped Mrs. Dodd—DOAN'S
BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS. There-
fore ask for Doan's Backache Kidney
Pills.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are
sold by all chemists and storekeepers
at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or
will be mailed on receipt of price by
the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu,
wholesale agents for the Hawaiian
Islands.

"I Roughed It"

Many of us have to work hard all day
long. We cannot care for ourselves as
we would. No wonder our blood gets
out of order, becomes thin and impure.
This produces boils, eruptions, nervous-
ness, indigestion, and great weakness.



We have this photograph and letter from
Mr. John Hafner, of Waga Waga, New
South Wales. Read carefully what he says:
"I have roughed it a great deal, mining,
working in storms, exposed to the heat, and
have often had poor food. My blood fre-
quently becomes impure and I have eruptions,
boils, and become generally run down. But
Ayer's Sarsaparilla takes hold of me every
time, makes my blood pure and builds me
right up."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitations "Sarsaparillas."

Be sure you get Ayer's.

Take Ayer's Pills with the Sarsaparilla.

They aid in purifying the blood; and they
cure constipation and biliousness.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

THE FIRST American Savings & Trust Co.

OF HAWAII, LTD.

Capital, \$250,000.00.

President Cecil Brown

Vice-President M. P. Robinson

Cashier W. G. Cooper

Principal Office: Corner Fort and
King streets.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and
interest allowed for yearly deposits at
the rate of 4 1/2 per cent per annum.
Rules and regulations furnished upon

Ex "Sonoma"

A new supply of
Fresh Vegetable and
Flower

SEEDS

Just Received.
5c Per Package
and guaranteed fresh.

**Hollister
Drug COMPANY.**

Fort Street.

CHAS. BREWER CO.'S NEW YORK LINE

FOONG SUEY

Sailing from

NEW YORK to HONOLULU

On or about July 15. FREIGHT

TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.

For freight rates apply to

CHAS. BRE

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGTS.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.**Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.**

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport. of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.



Such as carried by us leave no room for criticism.

You will find jewels in our stock, mounted to perfection.

No new thing escapes our notice, likewise do we originate new pieces on new lines, and can please in every way.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Hill's Big Ship Named.

NEW LONDON, Conn., March 31.—It is announced by the officials of the Eastern Shipbuilding Company that the first of the big cargo steamships building for the Great Northern railroad, at Groton for the Puget Sound-Oriental trade will be launched April 16. She will be named the Minnesota and will be christened by Miss Clara Hill, daughter of James J. Hill. The steamer is 630 feet long and 28,000 tons gross measurement.

BABIES AND CHILDREN

should be fairly plump. They ought to put on fat as fast as they use it up; for fat is fuel, and the burning of it makes power and force. Thin children—even along to the age of eighteen or twenty—are in danger from consumption, and from other wasting complaints. The children who starve, and the young men and women who are consumed—why, the very idea of it is frightful. For such as they there is always what the Bible calls a "mighty famine" in the land. Food, though it may be taken plentifully, does not nourish them. It makes no fat; it gives no strength. To prevent this, to cure this, to save the young ones at the mother's knees, and the bright boys and girls who are just looking at the world with ambitious eyes, is the purpose of **WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION**.

Its success is decided and settled. Thousands owe to it life and health. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In building up pale, puny, emaciated children, particularly those troubled with Anemia, Scrofula, Rickets, and bone and blood diseases, nothing equals it; its tonic qualities are of the highest order. A Medical Institution says: "We have used your preparation in treating children for coughs, colds and inflammation; its application has never failed us in any case, even the most aggravated bordering on pneumonia. The children like it, they love the taste of it, it looks good to them, and it builds up their bodies; many little children owe their lives to it." Effective from the first dose. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by chemists here and everywhere.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

EDWARD M. BOYD.

Quiet prevails along the street, there is little doing in the matter of sugar shares, and general business is feeling the pressure of continued lower prices for the staple than have been expected, but withal there is nothing short of a hopeful feeling in most local quarters.

Throughout the past two years it has been noted that the local market is not in the least degree sensitive over the prices of raw sugar. When shares are weaker there is nothing to it apparently but the temporary shortage of cash, and the fact that a really good proposition always finds supporters gives color to the theory that local investors are strongly in favor of the best shares, knowing their value despite untoward appearances.

The difference in this respect is shown in the comparisons of the local markets and those of San Francisco. The slightest shading of the price for raws makes the widest fluctuations in the rates for stocks. When the price of sugar was down to 3.51 recently everything in San Francisco went down. Then it began to rally as the price recovered, until now there is a fairly strong feeling. Here there was nothing more than a temporary weakening in the demand for shares, owing perhaps as much to order filling as to any outside cause. Thus there was sold on the local Board Hawaiian Commercial as high as \$47, while the stock was a full point below on the Coast.

HILO DOCK AND RAILROAD WORK.

One of the most important matters of the week was the conclusion of the deal for the transfer of the rights and franchises of the Hilo Dock Company to the Hilo Railroad Company. This was due to the feeling of the latter corporation that it would be better to have all the business in the hands of the one company, now that the government was willing to do business with the railroad company direct. The work on the dock as reported by Mr. Paxton is progressing fairly. There are piles down for five hundred feet of the dock, and most of the flooring in place. So the remaining three hundred feet may be expected to be completed within the next two months.

The same space of time will see the finishing of the Hilo railroad company's down town line, for the progress so far made has been excellent. This includes the work on the road to the depot at the foot of Waihanu street and the branch down to the dock. All of this will give a decidedly altered look to the waterfront of the town. The trains will then run right into the very heart of the business section, and the outlook is that there will be added to the equipment of the line a dummy or electric service for the handling of short traffic, from Waiakae to the city and from the new dock to the city front as well. As the road has to be put into shape for the handling of the freight traffic, for which contracts are now in existence, the only additional expense so as to make possible the carrying through of the plans for local traffic will be the stringing of a trolley or the outfitting of a dummy engine.

There is still high feeling in Hilo over the electric railroad franchise. A correspondent writes by the Kihau that there is a belief that the prospects of the Kohala-Hilo have been hurt by the talk of the electric line, and that there is a deal of bitterness as the result. This feeling is taking deeper hold in Hamakua, for there is the belief that if the electric line is able to get out as far as Laupahoehoe and stop, there will be no chance for Hamakua and Kohala getting a road, as 22 miles of parallel is too much for the prospects of any short line road.

TRAMWAYS—RAPID TRANSIT.

At length the Tramways-Rapid Transit deal is complete, in so far as human calculation of completeness goes, and all that remains to be done is for the papers to be prepared here and sent to London for signature. Col. Davidson, chairman of the Board of the Tramways company has informed the officials of the local corporation that the stockholders have endorsed his arrangement made here, and the result is that a speedy conclusion may be expected.

This clears the local atmosphere, wipes out the feature of undesirable transportation on two of the most traveled highways, and gives promise to every part of the city that within a comparatively short time the people will have true rapid transit facilities. The financial portion of the deal is most satisfactory, and there will be no time lost in the making over of the Beretania and Nuuanu lines. The stock of the Rapid Transit is not on the market in any large blocks, in fact buying orders have been in the hands of certain brokers for some time, and cannot be filled. The monthly revenues are now about \$22,000 and this will be materially increased with the new construction which will proceed vigorously.

FIRE CLAIMS AND FINANCE.

The continued illness of Agent W. F. MacLennan has delayed the payment of the fire claims money only in that it has prevented the formation of the plans. The opening of the bids for the bonds will take place on Monday, and the outlook is that there will be such bids as to make it possible to secure realizations in time to permit the payments, as soon as Agent MacLennan has his plans in shape.

Should it be determined that the bonds must be taken up by the claimants, then the work will be somewhat delayed. There are 580 claims above \$1,000, and these could easily assimilate the bonds.

On the matter of the financial situation Berry's semi-monthly report in this connection says, in the current number:

"Collectors for everybody are still 'hoeing a hard row.' Expeditors of all sorts are resorted to for the purpose of drawing money from debtors and the results may be said to be meager. There are a few people here and there about the city who will say that business is a little better and it is undeniably better in some lines, but all-around sundry continue to complain that the collector is having harder work than ever in the history of Honolulu. People are willing to pay, but simply have not the money. In this connection a very prominent banking man has made an interesting comment. He says that we must look to reform in plantation operation in order to hold money in the country. This gentleman, who is a high authority in all such matters, says that for the salvation of the Islands the planters should get more Koreans and Porto Ricans for the fields and further make such inducements in the line of cooperative contracts as will induce a large number of the Portuguese to return to the plantations. A few years ago there was the cry everywhere in Hawaii that the Chinese were sending too much money out of the country. Now, as this financier points out, it is the Japanese who are the guilty ones in this matter of draining Hawaii of coin. The assertion is made that the Japanese are sending nearly four millions per annum out of Hawaii. Our authority declares that it is this thing that is at the bottom of hard times and that there will be no permanent or lasting relief till the plantations adopt a different system with labor. Another student of the situation dwells on the fact of the almost infantile dependence of the Islands on the Mainland for enormously valuable quantities of staple merchandise that could just as well be produced within the group. It is this lack of attempting to be self-supporting that is the real argument behind the agitation for small farmers.

"The Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu, in times past such a strong and influential body, has lately published its views upon pending legislation, and it remains to be seen whether or no the body is as potent in exercising influence or shaping public policy as in the days when government was of a little less popular nature than at present. The Chamber has declared that it is against the exemption of any properties or enterprises from taxation for either short or long periods. This warrants The Report in remarking that at least two of the enterprises now seeking 'encouragement' through exemption from taxes are known to be on the basis of paying rather handsomely. These are the fiber and castor oil bean business. It is stated also that the pineapple producers are making money without protection. Coffee, it is believed, would require more assistance to get an immediate footing than the Territory can afford to give, excepting always, however, the few very successful coffee plantations in Hamakua."

CHINESE FUND LEGISLATION.

The prospect is that the Chinese fund will soon cease to figure as an element in the Treasury. This may be accomplished by the bill which has been introduced in the House and will come up for consideration the first of the week. The money according to this plan will be treated as a government realization and the Governor and the Secretary of the Territory made a commission to pay it out to the Chinese, as rapidly as possible. This would make the Territory the residuary legatee, which is proper despite the seeming contradiction, where the organic act gives all unclaimed balance to the Federal Territory.

This plan should appeal to the legislators rather than the one providing for the trustees, which would mean that some bank or individual would have the cash, interest free, for a long period, perhaps until some time at the end of the century a legislature would do just what may be done now, turn the money into the treasury.

SHARE MARKET IS DULL.

There was a dull week passed by the brokers, the total of shares being the smallest of the year. The condition of the raw sugar market has been discouraging to investors, though it had little effect on rates. The local transfers were of Pioneer at par, 30 shares, 20 Hawaiian Agricultural at \$250 and 15 Ewa at \$23, the sale of Hawaiian Commercial at \$47 not being reported. The railroad dividend of 1/2 per cent and Walluku's 2 per cent alone were reported. The indications again point to better sugar prices. The New York reports indicate that Cubans will hold their sugars for better prices next year, and the mounting price of beets must have some effect. The parity is constantly more remarkable, and the outlook is that as soon as the necessities of Cuba are looked after there will be a storage plan, and then rates must go up. Four cents and better are expected within the next four months.

REAL ESTATE.

The real estate brokers are not doing anything. There is nothing in real estate or building to note as of importance, though small building out of town proper continues rather lively. Building permits cover practically nothing but small wooden sheds and kitchens.

OIL DRILLER'S PAINFUL MISHAP**WOMAN RESCUES HIM FROM ALMOST CERTAIN DEATH**

The Man Was Suddenly Stricken With Paralysis and Was Unable to Move Hand or Foot.

Lee F. Cypher, an oil-well driller, living at Sistersville, Tyler county, W. Va., was the victim of a terrible mishap which caused a total paralysis of his legs, arms, face and throat. It was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People which cured him and enabled him to resume his work.

"I might almost as well have been totally paralyzed," he said, "for I was unable to move and could swallow only with the greatest difficulty. It was in February, 1899, after a severe attack of grip, that I first noticed a numbness in my hands and feet. It increased and I put myself under a physician's care but, instead of getting better, it grew worse until I could not walk and was obliged to take to my bed. I was perfectly helpless and, on account of the paralysis of my throat, hardly able to take enough nourishment to sustain life. Nothing helped me and the outlook was dismal."

"But a Mrs. Smith of this place, who had been cured of locomotor ataxia by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, recommended them to me and I began to take them. In a short time I could see they were helping me and I continued taking them till they cured me and I was able to return to work. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills drove every trace of the paralysis out of my system."

The cure of Mr. Cypher is additional proof that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not an ordinary medicine. They are wonderful in their potency in nervous troubles, small or great, and as they are on sale at every drug store throughout the country they are within reach of all. That they could cure such a severe nervous disorder as that of Mr. Cypher proves the power of the remedy in lesser troubles, such as sciatica, neuralgia, nervous headache, St. Vitus' dance and nervous debility.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, fifty cents a box or six boxes for two dollars and a half, by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

NUUANU FLOW IS AMPLE TO DOUBLE PRESENT SUPPLY

(Continued from page 3.)

In the first place a most careful preparation for the foundation; besides the general stripping from the surface of all vegetable matter, it is necessary, after removing all loose and porous material, to see that the ground is thoroughly prepared by rolling to receive the first layer of filling. For rolling down the material on a dam, there is nothing better than a series of heavy car wheels joined on one axle.

In the preparation of the dam bottom in the creek bed, it will be necessary to excavate some twenty feet to reach a good foundation, and an outlet ditch will have to be dug to serve as a drain to this depth. Before this excavation is begun, it will be best to lay the washout pipe, so as to carry the main stream away from the work. The performance of this portion of the construction requires such faithful work, and is of necessity so uncertain, as well as expensive, that I would strongly recommend that this portion of the work be done by the government itself. In connection with it, it will be necessary to build a concrete cut-off wall in the center of the dam foundation. If a solid rock foundation can be found, or if not, sheet piling will have to be resorted to.

BEST MATERIAL AT HAND.

It is a matter for regret that a good clay is not to be found in this country, but, perhaps, the material at hand is as near to it as can be found here. So, as it is not possible to build a puddle wall of the approved pattern, by the absence of clay and the expense of sand, it must be seen to that the foundation is good, that the dam is built up of regular horizontal layers, not more than six inches deep, thoroughly and compactly rolled. And in this connection I would advise the keeping of the dam in something of a dish-shape, so as to retain the water that may fall upon it. To carry out the attempt to make a general puddle of the whole dam, the ditch, in connection with the Lulumahu water head, should be built at the outset, and at least on Saturdays, if not oftener, the stream should be turned into the dish-shaped fill, and the water allowed to settle upon it.

It is usually considered bad practice to disturb the bottom in a reservoir any more than is necessary to remove the vegetable matter. In the reservoirs already built in Nuuanu valley it was necessary, to get any capacity, to take the material for the fill from the reservoir—but in this reservoir such is not the case.

It is difficult, however, to see how the effect from excavating from the interior of the reservoir can more than slightly alter the natural condition of the reservoir bottom, where the dam is across a stream whose channel is some thirty feet deep, made simply by erosion. It would, in that case, seem unreasonable to anticipate any serious results from making the excavation from the interior of the reservoir—and every cubic yard of excavation will make just two hundred gallons capacity.

SAVE YOUR HAIR With Shampoos of

And light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Ask, Demand, R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N.S.W. Sole African Depot: LEXON LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. POTTER COFF., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE. Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient. Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cures short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations. N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 1s 1/4d, 2s 9d and 4s 6d, by all chemists. Sole Manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, 33 Great Russell St., London.

PLANS OF CONSTRUCTION.

It will be necessary to build a circular, masonry gateway for the outlet pipe, and it should be of such size as to allow a man to enter, say four feet inside diameter. Both the outlet and the wash-out pipes should run through solid ground, and be provided with concrete collars, one to each length of pipe, to prevent leakage along the pipe. In building these concrete collars, and also in making the cut-off wall, the masonry should not be made with smooth surfaces, but should be left rough, with sharp projecting points, the more easily to make a union between the masonry and the earth filling. It will be found to advantage to make both the outlet and washout pipes of large diameters, say 36 inches—using, however, only one 36-inch gate, the one on the washout pipe, the other need only be a 24-inch gate, placed on the 24-inch pipe, after joining the 36-inch portion.

The construction of this reservoir is a big undertaking, and the expensive method of moving earth by ox carts is not to be thought of. The earth should be carried in cars, run on a movable track, so placed as to always allow a down grade, and the best arrangement would be separate tracks on either side of the creek bottom.

The dam is to be 15 feet wide on top, with a slope of 3 to 1 on the inner face and 2 to 1 on the outer face of the reservoir. There will be a bank 30 feet thick at the highest water level, where, of course, there is no pressure. The overflow is to be three feet deep and seventy feet wide.

BOTTOM OF RESERVOIR.

In the preparation of the reservoir bottom there is a space of some 15,000 square feet, which is to be filled level, as a part of the dam to an elevation of 968. This is to be the elevation of the washout, and the outlet will be 970, which is an ample allowance for sediment. In connection with the reservoir bottom, in order to prevent the growth of vegetation as far as possible, it would seem proper to excavate a bench on the whole length of the contour of elevation of 1,013, carried in level to meet a slope of 2 to 1 from the elevation of 1,017, the top water level, and there would thereby be no place inside of the reservoir less than four feet below high water mark. This would necessitate an additional excavation of 18,000 cubic yards, but of course, the part where the haul is not too long could be put into the dam.

A short masonry dam, nine feet high and fourteen feet wide, will have to be built at the Lulumahu water head, and be provided with a gate, connecting with a ditch, of dimensions of 2 1/2 feet on bottom and three feet deep, and some 1,800 feet long, leading into the reservoir. The location of this water head is made so as to bring the ditch some ten feet in elevation above the reservoir, and it is intended to enter the reservoir a considerable distance above and away from the dam. Lulumahu stream, during the past month, has averaged about 0.9 cubic feet per second, or about 405 gallons per minute; and, included with the Nuuanu stream, there would be an average of 3.1 cubic feet per second, or 1,395 gallons per minute.

The stone pitching for the inside slope of the embankment should be at

least one foot thick. The practice here has been to be content with six inches, but it is too little.

The present Nuuanu road will have to be relocated, higher and to the left of its present position, for a distance of some 1,400 feet, where it is within the limits of the reservoir. (This has been partly done already.)

THE MAIN FIGURES.

Herewith are appended the main figures in connection with the reservoir: Capacity, including additional area added by excavation, 341,000,000 gallons, U. S.

Elevation above sea level of top of dam, 1,020 feet.

Elevation of overflow, 1,017 feet.

Average head over electric light wheel, 590 feet.

Length of dam, 1,238 feet.

Length of reservoir, 3,100 feet.

Greatest width, 1,200 feet.

Area to be cleared of vegetation, 55.1 acres.

Area of reservoir to top water level, 53 acres.

Area in dam bottom, 158,040 square feet.

Area in creek bed portion of dam bottom, 27,900 square feet.

Area inside of the reservoir to elevation of 968 to be filled as a part of the dam, 15,280 square feet.

Fill in dam in cubic yards, 97,500.

Equivalent mean section of dam would be an average fill of 26.3 feet.

Greatest fill in dam, 59 feet.

Superficial area of upper slope of dam, to be pitched with stone one foot thick, 88,420 square feet.

Cubic feet of concrete in cut-off wall, pipe collars and foundation of gate well, 1,700.

Rubble masonry dam at Lulumahu, 200 cubic feet.

Cubic feet of brick work in pipe well, 650.

ESTIMATE OF COST.

(A detailed estimate is given, making the cost of the reservoir, exclusive of pipe, \$75,000.)

Respectfully submitted,

W. W. BRUNER, C. E.

Honolulu, December 17th, 1899.

WHAT IS PAIN BALM?

Chamberlain's Pain Balm is a liniment, and while adapted to all ordinary uses of a liniment, has qualities which distinguish it from other remedies of this class. Pain Balm is especially beneficial for rheumatism. Thousands of cases can be cited in which this remedy has effected a cure when the sufferer had previously tried the best medical service without securing relief. Pain Balm is positively guaranteed to give relief in the most severe cases of chronic or acute rheumatism.

Pain Balm heals bruises, burns and scalds in less time than any other treatment. It is "antiseptic," that is, it prevents putrefaction, and by so doing generally prevents an unsightly scar remaining after the injury is healed. For lame back, lumbago and neuralgia, Pain Balm has no equal. It has the quality of "getting to the right spot." No sufferer from these distressing affections should defer a trial of this remedy. One application gives relief. Try it. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

SENATE PASSES THROUGH CURRENT APPROPRIATIONS

(Continued from Page 5.)

The bill amending the law relating to stamp duties passed with thirteen ayes. The bill amending the forestry law making more rigid the prohibitions against pests was postponed until Wednesday.

Senate Bill No. 183, amending the law relating to currency, passed third reading with thirteen ayes.

NEW BILL INTRODUCED.

Senator Baldwin introduced a bill to provide for the protection of agriculture, horticulture and forestry. Passed first reading.

Senate Bill 180, relating to auditor, and House Bill 142, relating to gambling, passed second reading.

House Bill No. 134, providing for recreation grounds, but omitting Aala Park, was laid on the table on the adoption of the committee report.

EVENING SESSION.

The current appropriation bill was taken up on third reading in the evening.

The amount for incidentals in the Secretary's office was increased from \$2,400 to \$3,000.

Senator Kalua moved the increase of the item of \$2,000 for law books other than Supreme Court to \$4,000.

Senator Achi remarked that it would not be wise to make the appropriations greater than the receipts of the year. "It will be all right for us here when we can go every day to get what we want, while you from the outside districts can't come and see about your appropriations," said Achi.

"What do you want to give it away for?" asked Crabbe.

"I want to be honest with them," replied Achi.

The item was increased to \$4,000.

Senator Achi objected to the item of \$10,000 for the fishery cases, when the Attorney General said it could be done for \$2,500.

He moved that the \$10,000 be added to the incidental appropriation, making it \$50,000. Senator Woods thought it unprofessional for the Attorney General to take the work from Robertson & Wilder, who had been retained by Dole, and McCandless said he believed in keeping the attorneys who had been successful in the case here.

Senator Paris said the Attorney General had been misunderstood, that Andrews had simply stated that if he had to take care of the case \$2,500 would have to be added in the incidental allowance. The item was fixed at \$45,000.

The item of \$400 for patrol horses was raised to \$700.

Achi moved to strike out the \$17,949.91 for the Wright "L. O. U." Baldwin seconded the motion. Crabbe said the books had to be balanced some time.

Isenberg, who was in the chair, ruled the discussion out of order.

Senator Achi moved the insertion of \$30,000 for expenses under Torrens act. Carried.

The item of repairs and additions for public buildings was increased from \$20,000 to \$50,000 again.

The item of \$8,000 for landings, Hawaii, was changed back to \$10,000.

An item of \$12,000 was added for 70 new electric lights in Honolulu.

Other items changed were: Maui buoys, \$3,000 to \$4,000; fencing and grading government lots, \$2,000 to \$10,000; item of \$400 for Jailer's house, Maui, inserted; item of \$2,500 for water pipes in Kalihi inserted; \$7,150 each for Lahaina and Wailuku fire departments inserted; \$500 for railing around Diamond Head inserted; \$600 for engineer on Wailua building inserted; passage of lepers and personal freight for Kaunapapa, \$20,000, inserted, reconsidered and reduced to \$5,000; for ambulance, Board of Health, \$750 inserted; Associated Charities, \$2,500 to \$5,000; printing books and blanks for county officers, \$12,000 inserted.

Senator Achi moved the insertion of an item of \$10,000 for reimbursement of merchants for expenses of J. G. Pratt. Carried.

Senator Dickey moved the insertion of \$1,000 for incidentals, Governor's office. Carried.

Crabbe asked the insertion of an item of \$800 to reimburse the Union Feed Company for money advanced for water pipe. Carried.

On motion of Achi an item of \$2,500 was inserted to pay River street property owners for sewage pipes.

An item of \$3,000 for repair of Tantalus road was inserted.

Senator Dickey moved the insertion of all the items in the Senate emergency bill excepting \$2,000 for Waimea bridge. Carried.

The bill passed third reading with 12 ayes. J. T. Brown, C. Brown and Kahohi being absent.

Shipping Notes.

(From Monday's daily.)

The fast little barkentine Irmgard is loading sugar at the Railway wharf.

The bark Haydn Brown got away for Mahukona to load sugar yesterday.

The gasoline schooner Eclipse was one of the arrivals in port from Hawaii and Maui yesterday.

The Claudine brought 2,389 bags of sugar yesterday, as well as a large general cargo from Maui ports.

The bark Albert was taking sugar from the Inter-Island steamer Nihau at the Railway wharf Saturday.

The four masted schooner Admiral has almost finished loading sugar, and will probably get away for the Coast on Monday.

There is some complaint among shipping men that the Saturday half holiday system of Honolulu is not conducive to expedition when it is desired to get a ship out of port.

The Noeau brought in 6,300 bags of sugar from Maui ports yesterday, and the W. G. Hall brought 6,000 bags from Kauai.

The purser of the Hall reports sugar on the Garden Isle as follows: K. S. M., 3,500 bags; (W.), 400; M. A. K., 17,000; G. & R., 3,200; McBryde, 15,585; McBryde K. P., 1,605; K. P., 770; H. M. S., 6,000; M. S. Co., 32,588; K. S. Co., 1,000.

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BIG CRUISER AMPHITRITE IS IN PORT

From Yokohamato Meet British Fleet.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Grim and black and terrible, with four funnels and two fighting tops, the British first class cruiser Amphitrite came steaming down upon the island of Oahu early yesterday morning, a little less than twelve days from Yokohama, carrying a complement of seven hundred men and an armament that is remarkably light for a vessel of her size.

But they do things that way, in the British navy. Those same light guns—light guns, that is speaking comparatively to the American ships, say—are capable of most dire execution in time of war. It is the men behind the guns that count, and though they have mighty good men behind the American big guns there are hearts of oak aboard the Amphitrite, too.

Not for many, many years has there been a first class British cruiser in the harbor of Honolulu. In fact, the Amphitrite was not in the harbor yesterday, either, for she dropped her hooks down outside the reef, and gave a lot of her jacks to leave to hit the beach from there, but she will come inside today, it is said, and may go to the Naval wharf at some period during her stay to coal. That, at least, is the plan at the present moment. Naval men, of course, change their plans—and do not consult landmen about it either.

The Amphitrite was sighted off the port, coming from the west, at about seven o'clock yesterday morning. She came up fast, so fast that the first rumors that went about town, that the Dorie was coming in two days ahead of her time, were soon dispelled when the black mass loomed more and more darkly out of the west and it was seen that the strange ship was a warship and that she was vomiting smoke out of four funnels at once.

The Advertiser announced, more than a month ago, that a British cruiser was to be sent from the Asiatic fleet to meet here a cruiser coming down from Esquimaux with a couple of torpedo boat destroyers, and act as convoy for the lesser vessels to Hongkong. The men along the front remembered the announcement made, and the mystery of the ship's appearance was solved.

MADE A GOOD RUN.

The Amphitrite is one of the new British cruisers of the first class, built by the Vicker, Maxin Co. at their yard on Thames. She was commissioned on March 21, 1902. She has a displacement of 11,000 tons, her indicated horse power is 25,000 and she is capable of making a speed of twenty-two knots under forced draught. She must be fast, for she made the run from Yokohama, as has been said, in a little under twelve days, having left the Japanese port on the 7th inst., and steamed right through to Honolulu with more or less head wind all the way, so that the sea was not rough. In fact, she had a pleasant trip, so her officers report.

The ship is under the command of Captain Charles Windham, C. V. O., and he has the following staff under him: Commander T. C. Smyth, First Lieutenant R. H. Parker, Gunner Lieutenant J. R. Stevenson, Lieutenant E. Newman, Lieutenant H. S. Thompson, Lieutenant C. Howard, Lieutenant L. W. Jones, Lieutenant J. Bailey, Engineer Commander H. Rushbrook, Staff Paymaster C. S. Ingles, Staff Surgeon H. Meaden, Engineer Lieutenant V. de Paris, Engineer Lieutenant E. Davies, Surgeon S. Lumley, Sub-Lieutenant R. C. Davenport, Sub-Lieutenant J. S. Paley, Engineer Sub-Lieutenant P. G. Haddy, Engineer Sub-Lieutenant A. R. Rice, Assistant Paymaster R. A. F. Hughes, Engineer Sub-Lieutenant R. Preston, Midshipmen D. W. Farmer, W. B. Mackenzie, J. C. Wabab, T. P. Farquharson, R. B. Bodilly, C. E. V. Crawford, A. G. Twigg, S. H. Simpson, E. P. Gabbett, P. H. Irwin, J. R. Fletcher, C. E. Hockley, A. L. Fletcher and Clark Meredith, Boatswain T. Oliver, Gunner T. G. Chown, Carpenter Newberry, Boatswain C. Hocking.

The Amphitrite carries an armament of sixteen six-inch rifles, fourteen twelve-pounders and three three-pounders. That is not much, for so large a ship, but the British idea of a cruiser is of a commerce destroyer rather than a fighting ship, and the British carry out their ideas always with a certain literalness.

As soon as the ship had her hook down she sent a boat ashore, of course, to report to the British consul, and there began to be a flutter in social circles, naturally, even though it was Sunday. It has been some months since there was a British war ship here, and a long, long time since there was a big one, with so many officers aboard. The coming of naval officers means good times, and the coming of British naval officers means specially good times for the people who do the society business.

MANY COME ASHORE.

Blood is thicker than water—a great deal thicker. Perhaps Captain Windham thought as much, himself, when he stepped on the boat landing from his trim little launch, after the arrival of the ship had been reported to the Consul of His Britannic Majesty's government, and found the Customs House officer on watch ready and willing to pass any and everything that the commander of the cruiser might see fit to bring ashore with him—even his Chinese body servant.

"We are instructed to extend all the courtesies possible," said the Customs

CLAIMANT'S CHANCE NOW

There was but one bid in the hands

of the Executive when, precisely at noon yesterday the bid for the fire claims bonds was opened in the presence of Governor Dole, Secretary Carter and other department officials. The bid was sealed in a small envelope, and it wasn't known whether it contained an offer for the whole issue or for one bond. The opening of the envelope soon settled that question, for the bid was for but one of the \$1,000 bonds, and it was from Samuel Herrick, an attorney of Washington, D. C. None of the local banks or any one else put in a bid. The bid was for par, and all the other conditions of the regulations were complied with, but it is doubtful whether Mr. Herrick will get the bond he wants. The Governor is given the discretion of refusing any or all bids, and the fact that Herrick's bond would be the only one upon which the interest would have to be paid at the Wells, Fargo Bank in New York may deter the Governor from accepting it.

The bonds will now be offered in the open market, under the provisions of the rules prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. These are as follows:

"In event of no bids being received pursuant to the public notice, herein authorized, or should the bids not provide, in the judgment of the Governor of the Territory, for the purchase of a sufficient number of bonds, or in case of the rejection of all proposals for the purchase of bonds, or of a portion of proposals and the acceptance of others, the Governor of the Territory is authorized, in his discretion, to sell the bonds remaining undisposed of at not less than their face value in open market; in the latter event, the judgment of the Governor, or any one claiming through him, shall have the preferential right to purchase, at not less than their face value, any of the bonds unsold."

If the fire claimants accept these bonds there will be no trouble in getting rid of the entire issue. Deputy Auditor Meyers has gone through the books and found that there are over five hundred claimants who are entitled to \$1,000 and over, and if they are willing to take bonds in lieu of cash there will be no further trouble. Secretary Carter was of the opinion yesterday that there could be no payment of the fire claims until the bonds are disposed of in some manner. He is having prepared the record now of the Fire Claims Commission for the use of Mr. MacLennan, who will probably be out in a few days. The bonds can now be given to the fire claimants, according to the orders of the Secretary of the Interior, and there will be no further delay in paying the judgments, provided that a sufficient number of the claimants come forward and accept the bonds as cash.

House man, waving the Captain's luggage aside.

"That is so good of you," replied Captain Windham, equally polite.

"Still," said the Customs House man, "we have to be a little careful about Chinese. He is your boy, is he not? I think it will be all right. I'll telephone the man in charge—but I have no doubt it will be all right, if you will be responsible."

"By Jove!" said the Captain. "Do you know I had forgotten all about that American law. I don't want to violate any law. I don't want to be responsible. But you won't run away, will you?" turning toward the grinning Celestial. "By Jove! if you run away, you know, I don't know what I'll do to you."

"Me no lun," said the boy, still grinning. And he didn't. He went back aboard the Amphitrite's launch and returned to the cruiser, probably in some fear of what the American law might do to him if it caught him ashore alone. As to Captain Windham, he went away up town to visit some friends of his and get his first taste of Honolulu hospitality, and with him went Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Paley, tourists, of London, who came as his guests in the ship from Yokohama and who are on a tour of the world.

WILL PROCEED BY DORIC.

They will leave the ship here. In fact, they left it yesterday, and their luggage was brought ashore in the launch that brought the Captain. It was not passed, however, as his had been. Mr. Paley did not belong to the cruiser, and a forlorn looking maid staid at the boat landing opening trunks and things while the inspectors saw that there was nothing dutiable in them. It is the purpose of the Paleys to go on to the Coast in the Doric, due to leave here next Tuesday.

The Amphitrite will remain in this port until May 4. She is to meet here, as is already known, the cruiser Amphion and the torpedo boat destroyers Sparrowhawk and Virago, which are expected to arrive from Esquimaux about the 25th inst. The Amphion will turn over the smaller craft here to the care of the Amphitrite, and will later return to Esquimaux, leaving to the big cruiser now here the task of conveying the little vessels on across to the coast of Asia. The Virago and the Sparrowhawk are both twin-screw ships of 350 tons and 6300 indicated horse power.

FORECLOSURES

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated June 20, 1900, made by HERBERT C. AUSTIN, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, Mortgagee, to MAY T. WILCOX, of said Honolulu, Mortgagee, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 207, pages 324 to 325, the mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to wit: the non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by the said mortgage will be sold at public auction by

KICKAPOO SAGWA
RESTORES DISEASED KIDNEYS
It's a sure and speedy cure for all disorders of the kidneys. It cleanses and enriches the blood, restores the decay, stimulates and enlivens the vital organs and restores energy, strength and the vigor of health to the entire system. Read this man's convincing story:

"My wife was bedridden with kidney troubles and two doctors gave her up. I got her to take Kickapoo Indian Sagwa and it relieved her at once. By the time she had taken it two months she was entirely cured and I thank God she is in excellent health today. If anyone doubts the above write to me at Ridgeway, Mo. and I will gladly answer all questions and make an affidavit, if it is desired, as I want to help anyone afflicted as my wife was."—Lemuel Franz.

HOBBON DRUG CO. DISTRIBUTORS

L. E. Ray at the Court House in Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, on Thursday, the 21st day of May, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

The property covered by said mortgage and intended to be sold as aforesaid, consists of:

1. All that certain piece or parcel of land in the town of Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, being a portion of the land described in Royal Patent (Grant) Number 552, situated at the junction of Ponahawai and Pleasant streets, E. hoomaka ana, nu ka hulu alani e holo ana laka e pili ana ke kaunui, Ponahawai, Hom. 445 Kom. 215 Kap.; alala Hom. 25 1/2 Hk. 153 Kap. e pili ana me ka alala o Kaunui; alala holo i ka Ak. 44 Hk. 215 Kap.; alala Ak. 35 1/2 Kom. 153 Kap. e pili ana me alani Pleasant a hiki i kahi i hoomaka al. Maloalo oia apana alani Ekeolu Hapaha Eke. o aku a emi malu paha, and being one-half of the House Lot described in deed from S. W. Pa to Mary Hanuna, dated June 6, 1896, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds in said Honolulu in Liber 159, pages 405, 406 and 407.

2. All that piece or parcel of land situated at Ponahawai in Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, being a portion of said Royal Patent (Grant) No. 552, beginning at the East corner of Beckle Brewster's Lot, now owned by said Herbert C. Austin, and running:

South 44° W. 215 feet along said lot; South 35° 1/2 E. 153 feet; North 44° E. 215 feet along Chinese Cemetery; North 35° 1/2 W. 153 feet along Pleasant street to place of beginning. Containing an area of three-fourths of an acre more or less; and being the same premises described in deed of Mary Hanuna to said Herbert C. Austin dated December 16, 1898, and recorded in said Registry in Liber 189, page 84.

3. All that tract of land and premises situated at Kaunapapa, District of Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, known as Kaunapapa Lot No. 22, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the Southwest angle of Lot 21, the boundary runs by true bearings, North 258° 4 feet along Lot 21 to a pile of stones near Red XXI XXII at North angle in middle branch of flow; South 55° 03' W. 1450 feet along boundary of Crown Lands of Ponahawai; South 60° 13' W. 2343 feet along same to a pile of stones marked XXII on main flow; South 25° 46' W. 665 feet along flow to pile of stones at the Southwest angle from which point the Hawaiian Government survey (triangle) 2nd Station "Wahemanaulua" bears true, distant, feet: East true 3516 feet along South branch of flow to the initial point, containing an area of 116.00 acres and being the same land described in Patent No. 4266 (Grant) on time payment to J. W. Bergstrom, dated December 16, 1898.

4. All that tract or parcel of land situated in the District of Hamakua, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, known as Lot Number 8 of Hamakua Homesteads, and being more particularly described in Royal Patent No. 4063 to M. M. Gosmao, and by said Gosmao conveyed to L. E. Ray by deed dated December 16, 1898, and recorded in said Registry in Liber 189, pages 86 and 87, and in deed from said L. E. Ray to the said Herbert C. Austin by deed dated June 15, 1900, recorded in said Registry in Liber 210, page 129. This land has an area of 15 acres and is planted in cane.

Together with all the improvements, rights, easements, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Terms: Cash, United States Gold Coin. Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

For further particulars apply to W. O. Smith, Judd Building, Honolulu, or L. E. Ray, Hilo, Hawaii.

Dated Honolulu, April 16, 1903.

MAY T. WILCOX, Mortgagee.

2479

EMILY SANFORD.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated August 27, 1900, made by EMILY SANFORD, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, Mortgagee, to W. O. Smith, Trustee for S. W. Wilcox, of said Honolulu, Mortgagee, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 214, pages 154-6, the mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to wit: the non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by the said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, Queen Street, said Honolulu, on Saturday the 25th day of April, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage and intended to be sold as aforesaid consists of all that piece or parcel of land situated at Kamakela, said Honolulu, and bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at the North-west corner of this lot at angle of two lots and running:

1. S. 4° E. 46 1/2 feet along Front Street.

2. N. 70 1/2° E. 135.0 feet along the Southern portion of this residence.

3. N. 30° W. 36 feet along wooden fence.

4. S. 75° W. 115.4 feet along the northern portion of this residence to the initial point, and containing an area of 115-1000 of an acre, and being a portion of Royal Patent No. 1758, L. C. A. 980, and being the same premises conveyed to said Amoy Silva by deed of J. D. Holt, Junior, dated March 9, 1894, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 146, pages 195-6.

Together with all the improvements, rights, easements, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

There is a cottage on said premises insured for \$800.

Terms cash, United States Gold Coin. Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

For further particulars apply to W. O. Smith, Judd Building, Honolulu.

Dated Honolulu, March 26, 1903.

WILLIAM O. SMITH, Executor of will of Maria L. Hoffmann, deceased.

March 27, Apr. 24.

AMOI SILVA.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated June 26th A. D. 1897, made by Amoy Silva, wife of M. E. Silva of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, Mortgagee, to Maria L. Hoffmann, of said Honolulu, Mortgagee, (since deceased) and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 170, pages 396-7, I, W. O. Smith, Executor of the last will and testament of said Maria L. Hoffmann deceased, intend to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to wit: the non-payment of principal when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by the said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, Queen Street, said Honolulu, on Saturday the 25th day of April, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage and intended to be sold as aforesaid consists of all that piece or parcel of land situated at Kamakela, said Honolulu, and bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at the North-west corner of this lot at angle of two lots and running:

1. S. 4° E. 46 1/2 feet along Front Street.

2. N. 70 1/2° E. 135.0 feet along the Southern portion of this residence.

3. N. 30° W. 36 feet along wooden fence.

4. S. 75° W. 115.4 feet along the northern portion of this residence to the initial point, and containing an area of 115-1000 of an acre, and being a portion of Royal Patent No. 1758, L. C. A. 980, and being the same premises conveyed to said Amoy Silva by deed of J. D. Holt, Junior, dated March 9, 1894, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 146, pages 195-6.

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Dated Honolulu, March 26, 1903.

WILLIAM O. SMITH, Executor of will of Maria L. Hoffmann, deceased.

March 27, Apr. 24.

AMOI SILVA.